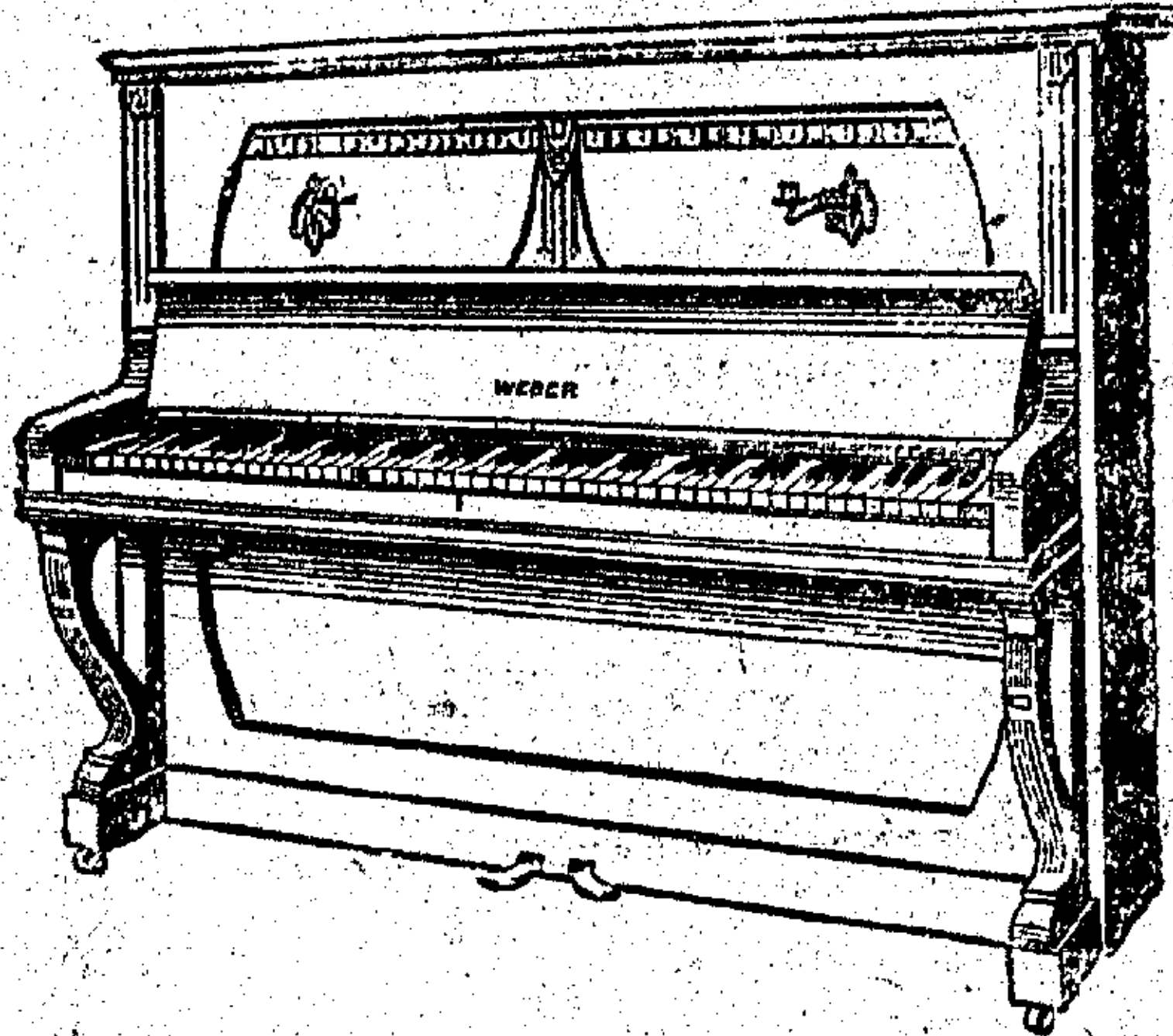


INTIMATIONS

THE WEBER PIANO

We have received New Models of this famous ENGLISH Piano and invite inspection.



SOLE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

DON'T FORGET

"HEATHER-DAY"

30TH NOVEMBER.

WHY SHOULD ONE DRINK

No. 10 WHISKY?

BECAUSE "ONE OUGHT."

DISTILLED BY JAS. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

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[1305]



SPORTS COATS

Made of a wool web material, light in weight, smart in appearance, warm and extremely comfortable.

GOLF STOCKINGS

in all weights and various colours.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE 29.

[1327]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

3 p.m.—Auction of One Billiard Table at Ailing's Furniture Store, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamart.

Thursday, 30th Nov.—

"Heather-Day" for Scotch War Charities.

Friday, 15th Dec.—

8.15 p.m.—"Kismet" at City Hall.

WANTED.

SHANKS & CO., LTD., Manufacturers of Sanitary Appliances, Barrhead, Scotland, are open to appoint one or more AGENTS for China. Correspondence invited.

[1339]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Br. steamer, for Harbour or Shop. Apply in own writing with copy ref., stating age and salary required to—W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

[1349]

HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES. LETTERS OF THANKS.

The following letters of thanks have been received for articles sent by "Our Little Bit Society," Kowloon:—

Nazareth Schools Military Hospital, Cairo, September 9th, 1916.

Major Rickett, R.A.M.C. (T.F.), begs to thank Lady May for the kind present of Red Cross Supplies (4 cases) which, through Colonel Gordon Hall, have been sent to this hospital.

These supplies are most useful and are very much appreciated by the Nursing Sisters and patients of this hospital. Major Rickett begs that the thanks of the hospital may be given to the ladies who have so kindly worked for it.

Colonel Gordon Hall says:—"Thank every one very much indeed for all they are sending, and please let them know that bandages are not so much wanted as other articles. The War Office has filled up the place with lint and bandages, and Voluntary Workers here cut them up for us."

East London Workers amongst the Poor.

September 29th.

"May I ask you to accept very sincere thanks for the splendid parcels of clothing received for the wounded soldiers of Shoreditch. We are most grateful to the donors, and most especially to your kindness. I have already given several garments away, as many men have been sent to Convalescent Homes and they had scarcely any clothing at all. With renewed thanks.—I am, Yours faithfully, ADAM TUCKER (Secretary)."

Children's Aid Committee.

October 6th.

Your very kind gift of children's clothes reached us from Hongkong to-day, and I am writing to thank you so much for the most useful contents of the parcel. The little pair of shoes was very much appreciated, and we are always in great need of dresses, so we are indeed most grateful to you for your continued help. The demand for clothing for all these children is sometimes quite overwhelming. With most grateful thanks—Yours faithfully, MARGARET DOUGLAS (Hon. Secretary).

Jackanapes Work Society, 64, Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead.

October 19th.

I have received two more cases of garments from the "Little Bit Workers Society" and am most grateful for them. The pyjamas are especially valuable. I have divided them between hospitals in Salonika and Mesopotamia, where such things are in great request. Miss Beatrice Jones, Principal Matron of the Mesopotamia Hospitals, wrote to me in September, sending a list of things she especially wanted, and pyjamas headed the list. The dressing jackets are rather thin for winter use in the hospitals (so many are under canvas). I have got some white material and fringed by Rugby are making trousers to the jackets and they will be used as pyjamas and be very useful. I am dividing the bandages between some of the largest hospitals at home. I sent 216 to-day. No. 2 General H. Chelsea. I am visiting some men in the eye ward there. One, a private in the Middlesex, has lost both eyes, been shot through the palate, and spine injured. His old mother goes from Nottingham daily and sits by his bed. He really seems to be recovering now, and yesterday told us how he found a little black dog in Ypres which he adopted and called "Nigger." He spent 5/6 on having a collar and identification disc made, on which is "Nigger," found at Ypres. I belong to P. Miller, 4th Middlesex. I am C. of E. The last thought very amusing. He left the dog in charge of one of his officers, but is hoping to recover it. The clothes are much more useful to Jackanapes Work Society than the bandages, as I do not really undertake to supply surgical dressings, but, of course, I am distributing those where really wanted—216 to Hampstead, 216 to Aylesbury (1) and so on. Yours sincerely and gratefully, H. K. EDEN.

LADY ROBERTS' FIELD GLASS FUND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, Hongkong, November 25th, 1916.

SIR.—I forward herewith for favour of publication copies of a letter from the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund, and a general acknowledgment from Lady Roberts.

Separate acknowledgments for the glasses, comprising the 2nd consignment from the Colony, have been received from the Manager and duly distributed. Those for the 1st consignment are not yet to hand, and it would appear have been delayed in transmission.—Yours faithfully,

E. R. HALLIFAX (Hon. Secretary War Charities Committee).

72, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. September 30th, 1916.

E. R. Hallifax, Esq., Hon. Secretary War Charities, Hongkong.

DEAR SIR.—Lady Roberts wishes herself to write presently to those in different parts of the world who have given such generous help and thought to her organisation of supplementing the supply of field glasses for the army. In the meantime I am going to ask you to be so kind as to take charge for her of these formal acknowledgments. I cannot tell you how timely these glasses are, or say enough of the gratitude of the officers and men receiving them.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN PENNYR (Manager).

Englemere, Ascot, Berks, October 7th, 1916.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hongkong War Charities Fund, Hongkong.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND ITS OPIUM REVENUE.

ACTION TO RECOVER \$600,000 FROM A COLLECTOR.

In His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court, Shanghai, on November 20th, before Sir Hevilland de Saumarez, Chief Judge, the Government of the Republic of China brought an action to recover \$600,000 from Chai How-yuen. The particulars of claim stated that the money was received by the defendant on behalf of the plaintiffs, from the Shanghai Opium Combine between May 18th, 1916, and July 22nd, 1916.

Mr. G. H. Wright appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. R. N. Macleod and Mr. J. Anderson for the defendant.

Mr. Wright stated that the defendant was on or about April 11th, 1916, appointed Acting Special Envoy for opium suppression and continued to occupy such appointment until September 16th, 1916.

Mr. Macleod read the following affidavit in reply to the claim:—

I, Chai How-yuen of Shanghai hereby affirm and say:—I am the defendant in this action.

On or about April 29th, 1916, my brother Tsai Nai-huang was appointed by the Chinese Government special envoy for the suppression of opium in the provinces of Kiangsu, Kiangse and Kwangtung in China.

On or about May 1st, 1916, the said Tsai Nai-huang as such envoy and on behalf of the Chinese Government entered into an agreement with the Shanghai and Hongkong Opium Merchants' Combine whereby it was agreed (inter alia) that the said Combine should pay to the Chinese Government a contribution of \$3,500 per chest of Indian Opium taken delivery of from the said Combine during the term of the said agreement and that the said Combine should make payment to the said Government through its duly authorized representative, the said envoy, on every Saturday morning during the term of the said agreement the amount of the contribution on all opium taken delivery of during the preceding week.

On or about August 12th, 1916, the said Tsai Nai-huang left Shanghai to proceed to Canton for the purpose of dealing with certain opium affairs connected with his said office.

On or about March 14th, 1916, the province of Kwangsi declared its independence.

At or about the same time revolution and rebellion were imminent and threatening in the province of Kwangtung and General Lung Chi-kwang, the Chiang-chun or military governor of the said province, was in difficulties as to how to meet the danger and in particular as to finding sufficient moneys for the payment of Government troops.

On or about March 18th, 1916, the said Tsai Nai-huang obtained authority from the Chinese Government to raise moneys for the payment of the Government's troops in Canton and to utilize public funds for such purpose.

Acting on the last mentioned authority the said Tsai Nai-huang proceeded forthwith to negotiate for and did borrow moneys amounting in all to \$600,000 for the purpose of paying the said troops intending and relying on the above mentioned authority to repay such moneys out of the contributions to be received from the said Combine under the said agreement of May 1st, 1916.

On or about April 7th, 1916, the province of Kwangtung declared its independence and the said Tsai Nai-huang was detained by the said Lung Chi-kwang.

On or about April 10th, 1916, I was appointed special envoy for the suppression of opium temporarily.

On or about April 24th, 1916, the said Tsai Nai-huang was shot by order of the said Lung Chi-kwang.

The weekly contributions payable by the said Opium Combine between May 13th and July 22nd, 1916, were collected by me and as to \$600,000 thereof were retained and applied in repayment of the moneys borrowed as aforesaid.

On or about May 15th, 1916, I informed the Chinese Government of the intention to retain the said contributions for such purpose, and on or about July 22nd, 1916, I reported to the said Government that the said sum of \$600,000 had been retained and applied as aforesaid. The case was adjourned.

SHIPPING NOTES.

HULL PREMIUMS INCREASED.

The Gazette contains the copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, respecting the Government War Risk Insurance Scheme, which states that the rates of premium on hulls have been increased to 21 per cent. for a voyage, and to 22 per cent. for a round voyage, or for a time policy of ninety-one days. The new rates came into force on September 20th.

DEAR SIR.—I feel that I cannot wait until all the Field Glasses have arrived before writing to thank you for all the kind care and thought you have given to the scheme devised by my father for augmenting the supply of Glasses for the Army.

The love of country and the generous feeling for the men shown by British residents in distant lands has warmed all our hearts, and personally I am moved by the kind reference to my father which occurs so frequently in the correspondence.

The work of getting the glasses safely into the country, identified, catalogued, acknowledged individually, engraved and issued is making regular, but necessarily slow, progress, so I send this letter in the meantime to convey my heartfelt gratitude for the response made to my letter.

So far as we can forecast events here it seems inevitable that the need for Glasses will go on. I hope, therefore, that I am not unduly trespassing on your kindness if I add a word to say that any belated supplement of glasses will be very valuable indeed.—Yours truly,

(Signed) ROBERTS.

THE MISSION OF REPENTANCE AND HOPE.

REV. J. K. MACONACHIE ON ITS OBJECTS AND MEANING.

Yesterey morning, at the Union Church, Kennedy Road, the Rev. J. Kirk Macconachie made reference to the forthcoming Mission of Repentance and Hope. The sermon was founded on the words of Luke xiii., 2:—"Think ye that these Galileans because they suffered these things? I tell you, nay, but except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish."

What Christ did here was to correct, and that somewhat sharply, the popular view of divine judgments and to bid people look to themselves rather than speculate upon what had befallen their neighbours.

Now, here (proceeded the preacher) is this Mission of Repentance and Hope just upon us, and it will give an opportunity not only for the public ministry of saving truth, but for every man and woman of Christian conviction to try and influence someone else, perhaps many. Our part as a congregation is, of course, only secondary. It cannot be expected that we should have the same enthusiasm as if we had initiated the effort and were fully responsible for it.

I am not passing any criticism on the original plans, which were to follow the lines laid down in the Home country and have a Church of England Mission pure and simple. If that one had been adhered to, the work would have had our goodwill and our prayers none the less. But as the time drew near a desire arose amongst its promoters that the basis should be widened as far as practicable, and I think the wisdom of that course in a small isolated community like this of Hongkong will be generally recognised.

I am sure that our co-operation, so far as it can be given, will be given heartily. I did not choose the designation "Repentance and Hope"; it was chosen in England. All gospel propaganda is of repentance and hope, and it does seem that the use of that great principle for the special work of a general Mission at this present time has created needless difficulties in some quarters.

The Mission has grown out of the sense of obligation of the nation at large, felt by the Church which is by law established South of the Tweed in Great Britain, in this solemn crisis of our country's history. For that reason the call to repentance, which is primary in all gospel propaganda, presents the appearance of being a summons to a national acknowledgment of culpability in respect of the war, and many people fail, therefore, to understand it. They say:—"You tell us we are innocently involved in a quarrel we did not seek; you assure us that the cause of the Allies is not only just but the very cause of justice itself in the world, you affirm that we are engaged in defending the very foundations of good faith, liberty, and right dealing amongst nations, which are basely and wantonly attacked; in a word, that the cause is God's and we are making extraordinary sacrifices for it. Why call us to repent? What is there to repent of?"

There is another thought in many people's minds, I think, though it may not often be put into words. They have an impression that the Churches' calls to prayer and piety at this time are open to the suspicion of being one means, amongst others, of simply helping to win the war, on the supposition that if we humiliate ourselves before God He will come over to our side. I think something of that sort is in people's minds, and what they say in their hearts is that it is rather mean to make a profession of piety when one has an end to gain by it. Well, if that were the whole case one could only agree. I have sympathy with the man who says, in effect, that he did not pray before the war, and it would be only hypocritical to take to his knees on account of it—if that is all he sees or feels about the matter.

But I regret he should see no more than that. His view is but superficial, and I should like very greatly to enlist his blunt honesty for a view which goes much deeper. We totally misconceive repentance and humiliation if we think of them as just expedients to avert ill consequences or to achieve some temporary purpose. Repentance is a better state of mind to which God would fain win us, not temporarily but altogether. There is nothing mean, nothing to be ashamed of, in letting the solemn events of life lead us to a change of outlook upon life and an amended way of living.

The war, for example, has brought thousands in all countries to an altogether more serious view of life and duty and destiny, quite apart from the question of winning or losing the campaign. There cannot be many thinking men or women who have not felt rebuked, more or less, under the sense of having lived for little ends, under-valued their privileges, taken the blessings of liberty and citizenship very easily for granted; of having failed in duty, come short in zeal for the great common cause of humanity. For all these things it becomes us to repent, nationally and individually; and if we fail to amend it is hard to see how God can save us from ourselves and the ruin which is being laid up in our future. If we get that view of things, or anything like it, the questions will be answered which arise from our own firm conviction of the righteousness of our position in the war.

The causes of the war are complicated, and reach indefinitely far back into history. Only God is able to assign the blame for it with perfect exactitude. You and I believe, according to the best of our light, that we are substantially in the right. But it ill becomes any nation to be protesting too much and claiming absolute blamelessness, especially when God is taken into the reckoning. We are biased judges in our own case, and when we bring the case into His presence we must leave it to His judgment, remembering that, however blameless we may be in our own eyes, in His sight shall no man living be justified; and that the

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HONGKONG WESLEYANS. MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

The missionary anniversary in connection with the Wesleyan Church, Hongkong, commenced yesterday, and will be continued to-day. The Rev. T. Robinson preached at the morning service on Sunday, and at the 8 p.m. service a forceful address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Webb Anderson, of Fatsien Hospital.

The annual missionary meeting will be held this evening at 8 p.m., under the chairmanship of Mr. A. H. Harris, Commissioner, Chinese Maritime Customs, and the speaker will be Dr. Webb Anderson. The annual missionary tea will be held at 5.30 p.m., at Wanchai, for which a charge of 25 cents will be made. In connection with the anniversary, a special effort is being made to raise funds for the Church and the Missionary Society, and all friends are urged to contribute to one or other of the special subscription lists.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which official night ends and begins during December:—

Ends. Begins.

December 1st, 6.35 a.m. 5.40 p.m.

" 2nd, 6.35 " 5.40 "

" 3rd, 6.35 " 5.40 "

" 4th, 6.36 " 5.40 "

" 5th, 6.36 " 5.50 "

" 6th, 6.37 " 5.50 "

" 7th, 6.39 " 5.50 "

" 8th, 6.40 " 5.50 "

" 9th, 6.40 " 5.50 "

" 10th, 6.41 " 5.51 "

" 11th, 6.41 " 5.51 "

" 12th, 6.41 " 5.51 "

" 13th, 6.42 " 5.52 "

" 14th, 6.42 " 5.52 "

" 15th, 6.43 " 5.53 "

" 16th, 6.43 " 5.53 "

" 17th, 6.44 " 5.53 "

" 18th, 6.44 " 5.54 "

" 19th, 6.44 " 5.54 "

" 20th, 6.45 " 5.55 "

" 21st, 6.45 " 5.55 "

" 22nd, 6.46 " 5.56 "

" 23rd, 6.46 " 5.56 "

" 24th, 6.47 " 5.57 "

" 25th, 6.48 " 5.58 "

" 26th, 6.48 " 5.58 "

" 27th, 6.49 " 5.59 "

" 28th, 6.49 " 5.59 "

" 29th, 6.49 " 5.59 "

" 30th, 6.50 " 6.00 "

" 31st, 6.50 " 6.00 "

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE RESERVE SCHOOL.

All Company Inspectors, Crown Sergeants and Sergeants are required to attend the Police School, which will open at Headquarters' Club on December 4th.

A Course of Lectures will be delivered to the undermentioned Classes by Chief Inspector Kerr, Inspectors Gordon, P. O'Sullivan and Gerrard. At the conclusion of the Course, all Crown Sergeants and Sergeants will be required to pass an examination. Whilst attending School, members will be permitted to be absent from Company Drills on application to the undersigned through the usual channels.

Members will attend in uniform, and will provide their own material for taking notes. Classes will sit at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

CLASSES.

Class I.—All Inspectors and Sergeants of No. 1 Company, the Mounted Police and Maxims' Gunners.

Class II.—All Inspectors and Sergeants of No. 2 Company.

Class III.—All Inspectors and Sergeants of No. 3 Company.

Class IV.—All Inspectors and Sergeants of No. 4 Company and the Ambulance Platoon.

DATES FOR DECEMBER.

Class I.—Monday, December 4th; Tuesday, December 12th; Monday, December 18th; Wednesday, December 27th.

Class II.—Wednesday, December 6th; Monday, December 11th; Tuesday, December 19th; Friday, December 23rd.

Class III.—Friday, December 8th; Wednesday, December 13th; Thursday, December 21st; Thursday, December 28th.

Class IV.—Tuesday, December 5th; Thursday, December 14th; Friday, December 22nd; Wednesday, December 27th.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

case which seems so clear to us and so wholly different to our enemies is sure to have a different aspect from either of those in the white light of the great throne.

But granted that, on the whole, our cause in the war is just, God's questions occur about our fitness to serve God's cause. I think the protracted character of the war, its vicissitudes of gain and loss, suggests questions of that kind. Our nation has been told, not by professional preachers, but by professional soldiers and sailors and politicians, that we shall win the war when we deserve to win it, when our national dress is purged, our vices cast out, and our sins forgiven. From that point of view the call to repentance is timely, not as a mere expedient for winning the war, but because the events that have come upon us have opened our eyes to things which are wrong with us, and which must be put right if we are either to receive God's favour or be fit to receive it.

It is on these grounds, as I understand it, that Christians to-day invite their brethren to join with them in humble penitence and a real return to God. Let us join in confessing that we err and stray like lost sheep, that we have offended against God's holy laws, sinned in doing and in leaving undone. Not as condemning others, but as realising that they and we are in common need of help and mercy, let us use this opportunity to the best of our power to win, if it may be, the headless and the hard-hearted to a better mind, laying aside all headlessness and hard-heartedness from ourselves.

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THE "TANKS." DISCREET DETAILS OF THE MACHINES. PANTOMIME AND HORROR COMBINED.

[BY "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

The Germans have now had fair opportunities of becoming acquainted with, at least, the exterior and the fighting powers of our "Tanks"; so it is permissible to go discreetly some way towards giving a description of them. Curiosity in regard to them usually expresses itself in the question: "What animal are they really like?" And our compulsion to reply to it is so far as they are even less like anything else on earth. If you must have some particular animal to compare them with, they perhaps resemble in general contour a load more than anything else; a load rather elongated towards its hinder end.

In size the thing is—well, large. Not to be too exact, it is bigger than an ordinary motor-car and smaller than a labourer's cottage. In these circumstances, it can hardly be expected to move fast, and the deliberateness of its advance, coupled with the fact that it has no visible wheels or legs, gives to it perfectly ridiculous solemnity.

COLOUR AND ARMAMENT.

"Tanks" are painted in what naturalists call protective colours; the colours of snakes or lizards—that is, browns and greens and yellows, which harmonize admirably with the desolated environment in which the creatures move. Perhaps this colouration increases the suggestion of a toad in the thing's appearance; till one almost thinks that some such huge and awful batrachian may have lived, if not in the childhood of this earth, then in some other world, a thing related to all other toads as *Diplodocus* is related to a small sand lizard. When one sees the unspeakable things moving, with their great blunt noses thrust in the air before them, limber and wheelless, going with a movement as smooth as that of a snake, but majestic and deliberate as a giant tortoise, it is such a mixture of pantomime and pure horror as no nightmare ever equalled.

They are, as you know, armour-clad, but the thickness of their armour I must not tell, although the Germans doubtless know it. For their armament, it may vary as you please, but is of the machine-gun type; and the guns, it is needless to say, can fire in all directions. Each carries its commanding officer and a crew of driver and gunners; and they have at least room enough in their interior to have been able on at least one occasion, as you have been told, to bring home a German battalion commander as a prisoner inside. To thrust oneself, cooped up in the beast's steeple, into the maze of the enemy's trenches and strong positions must be an exceedingly unpleasant job, but not a man, I believe, on any machine has yet behaved otherwise than splendidly.

OFFICIAL AND ARMY TITLES.

Officially, the new craft call themselves his Majesty's land ships ("H.M.L.S."), and every one carries its own name—Dolphine, Daphne, Delisle, Cordou Bouge, or Crene de Menhe—as proudly as any ship of the sea. But, whatever they call themselves, the Army generally calls them "Tanks," that name, it is understood, as I have told before, being chosen as having the merit of being totally unobtrusive. No person, over-hearing an unguarded conversation about "Tanks," could possibly imagine that it had reference to such a portentously incredible thing as these land-ships. And, besides, "Tanks," the Army calls them by many names, as "Rhino" and "Willie" and "Crocodile" and "Humming Bird" and other names less printable, while in certain select circles the brute is known as the "Hush-hush!"

Even at a slow rate of speed a creature of this size travels with considerable momentum; and neither the brick wall of an ordinary house nor a tree of moderate size, if Behemoth gets a fair push at it, is much of an obstacle in his path. Lesser obstructions are only pleasing incidents in his journey, which he climbs over, as a slug climbs over a pebble, or squashes by his weight and passes on.

THE VAGUE HORROR.

The Germans, as it has been said, have now had fair opportunities of seeing something of the animals. More than one, as you know, has lain crippled out between the lines, where the enemy has been able on the one side, as we were able on the other, to creep up and examine it, always subject to the possibility of being shot or bombed in the operation. No "Tank," however, has fallen into the enemy's hands. The Germans have been able to reach the beast and fondle it, but they have not been able to persuade one to follow them home.

Many thousands of German soldiers also have seen the things coming in battle, and they must have been a terrifying sight to those who saw them first dimly outlined in the grey light of dawn, splitting fire and death as they came. One can pity even Germans who only saw the vague horror moving against them and were killed before they knew what it was that killed them.

The time is doubtless not far away when pictures of "Tanks" will be familiar features of the illustrated papers, and we shall have their portraits on post-cards. Children will have miniature "Tanks" for toys, and street-vendors will make them voodoo about the kerb. As yet, however, they are half-mysteries.

Of the value of the services which they have rendered there can be no question, or of the gallantry with which they have been handled.

AUSTRIAN PRIME MINISTER MURDERED. SHOT BY A VIENNESE EDITOR. ASSAILANT'S CALM.

Count Stürgkh, the Austrian Prime Minister, was shot in Vienna on October 12th. He died immediately. The *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung* gives the following particulars:—

Count Stürgkh was sitting, as usual, in the dining-room of his hotel in the company of Baron Aehrenthal, brother of the former Foreign Minister. Seated three tables further up the room was the Vienna journalist, Dr. Friedrich Adler (son of the Reichsrath Deputy Dr. Victor Adler), who suddenly jumped up, moved three steps towards Count Stürgkh's table, and fired three shots. Count Stürgkh at once collapsed and died immediately.

Baron Aehrenthal, who was hit in the foot by one shot, caught Count Stürgkh in his arms as he fell. The Red Cross was at once informed. When the shots were fired a number of Austro-Hungarian and German officers rushed with drawn swords upon the assailant, who gave his name, saying:—

"Please, gentlemen, I know what I did. I will not resist arrest."

Questioned by an officer as to why he committed the crime, he replied:—"I have to account for this before the Court."

A Red Cross doctor meanwhile had arrived, but he could only certify that death had taken place. A few minutes later the directors of the Ministers of the Interior and of Commerce, the Governor of Moravia, Baron Regner de Bleyeben, Prince Liechtenstein, and the Police President, Baron von Gurup, appeared on the scene. The assailant was arrested and handed over to the police.

When he was examined the assassin showed no trace of regret. The legal post-mortem examination of Count Stürgkh's body will take place to-morrow.

THE COUNT'S CAREER.
The assassination of the Austrian Premier, Count Karl Stürgkh, is by far the most noteworthy incident in his career since *The Pioneer*. An impecunious Styrian nobleman of commanding stature, modest, academical attainments, and limited intelligence, he entered the Austrian Parliament some 30 years ago as a nominee of the big landlords, who, up to the introduction of Universal Suffrage in 1907, were represented in the Reichsrath by a special category, or *cursus*, of Deputies. He first acquired influence by his support of the Körber Administration (1900-1904), during which period he acted as the Premier's chief parliamentary lieutenant. From that period date both his rise into comparative prominence and his alliance with an individual who has played a singular part in the subterranean politics of Austria.

This individual, named Singer, son of a provincial rabbi, had obtained an appointment in the Press Bureau of the Austrian Premier's office. By dint of hard work, intrigue, and obsequiousness, he had risen to be head of the Press Bureau and controlled the secret Press funds. He gave a considerable subsidy to an obscure weekly organ, the *Montags-poster*, of which Count Stürgkh was editor; and when Singer found it expedient in the interests of his career, to become baptized and to take the name of Sieghart, he invited Count Stürgkh to be his sponsor at the font. In 1904 Sieghart, perceiving that his chief, Dr. von Körber, was losing ground, turned the official Press against him, hastened his overthrow, and prepared the advent of his successor. This manoeuvre Sieghart repeated with four successive Premiers, until he came to be regarded as the most influential personage in Austrian politics.

HOW THE PREMIERSHIP WAS ATTAINED.
In 1910, however, one of the Premiers whom he had helped to appoint and had afterwards betrayed and overthrown, Baron Gautschi, was again selected by the Emperor for the Premiership. Sieghart, feeling that his days as head of the Press Bureau were numbered, projected for himself a lucrative appointment as Director-General of the *Kreditanstalt*, or Landed Credit Bank, to which the affairs of a great part of the Austrian aristocracy are entrusted. This gave him a salary of £10,000 a year and an opportunity to make many times that sum by well-informed speculation. Simultaneously he secured for Count Stürgkh an appointment as Minister of Public Instruction in the new Gautschi Cabinet, and upon its fall, on October 31st, 1911, was instrumental in hoisting him into the Premier's seat. There Count Stürgkh had some remained, despite many vicissitudes, which included a long period of almost total blindness.

By a singular coincidence private information was received in London last week that Sieghart was at length using his influence to destroy Stürgkh as he had destroyed so many other Premiers. The ostensible cause of his action was a demand that, in view of public discontent at the Reichsrath should be convoked. It was provoked before the war and has never since sat, whereas the Hungarian Parliament and the German Reichstag have met repeatedly.

Count Stürgkh opposed the convocation of Parliament ostensibly on account of the hostile attitude of the Czech Deputies, some of whom, like the well-known leader Dr. Kramarz, are under sentence of death for "high treason." The Czech Deputies, indeed, insisted upon the immediate liberation of all the condemned and imprisoned Deputies as a preliminary to the convocation of Parliament; but, in order to bring them to reason, the Government put great pressure upon the Bohemian aristocracy, while the Emperor Francis Joseph threatened the Bohemian people with fresh persecution. The meaning of this threat is illustrated by the fact that, since the beginning of the war, more than 1,500 Czech civilians have been hanged in Bohemia on charges of high treason.

THE ASSASSIN A MILITANT SOCIALIST.
These are the circumstances in which the assassination of Count Stürgkh has taken place. The assassin, Dr. Friedrich Adler, is the son of the well-known founder of the Austrian Socialist Party and editor-proprietor of the *Arbeiter-zeitung*, Dr. Victor Adler, a wealthy Jew

(Continued as foot of next Column.)

HARDEN ON MILITARISM. POLICY AND STRATEGY.

Herr Maximilian Harden, whose weekly paper, the *Zukunft*, has been appearing with perfect regularity in spite of the fresh announcements of its suppression, resumes his own contributions in the issue of October 31st. Herr Harden's article is for the most part interesting only for the prominence which it gives to the recent utterances of Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand, but it ends with a daring passage about strategy and about German Chauvinism and militarism.

Herr Harden gives a long quotation from Clausewitz, and asks whether "a hundred years after Clausewitz there are Germans who doubt the fact that war is still tolerable only as the instrument of policy?" He proceeds:—

"The politician alone can and must decide how the war is to be conducted—at what point with the staking of the whole forces, and at what point with caution. The politician before the first shot is fired must seek a plain answer to two questions. What do I desire to do, and what can I do, against the enemy? If he is fighting against a coalition, a third question rapidly looks itself on to the second question. How am I to separate those who are united against me not by love, but by hatred? If so far as watchful human intelligence can judge, he is able to destroy one of his enemies—and especially if this one is the most dangerous, because of his constant readiness for war then let him direct his field army with unbreakable violence against this one, and leave the others, who would have remained quiet had it not been for the flashing of the always half-drawn sword of the one, time to see the embarrassment of their friend and the strength of their enemy."

"If all the enemies are so strong that for a sober mind there can be no idea of destruction, and it will be necessary after the war to go on living with all of them as important world partners, still thornier questions arise. Which enemy threatens me with the danger of isolation among alien races, civilizations, and creeds? Which threatens the most serious injury to the economic system of my country? Which of them might be reconciled after considerable loss of life, but could never be reconciled after visible humiliation? Where therefore are decisive blows to be desired, and where are they to be avoided in order that a peaceful settlement may remain possible? Is not precisely here such a settlement with untarnished honour and profitable increase of prestige to be preferred to the long-drawn quarrel suggested by hatred—hatred which destroys but never creates?"

LESSONS FROM THE PUNIC WARS.

After this pointed advice to the German Government to make a desperate effort to separate the Allies by singling out one of them for attack, Herr Harden reminds his readers of the history of the Punic Wars. He begins by putting Germany in the place of Rome, and, without saying which enemy is Carthage, represents the ideal German politician as asking himself the following questions:—

"Can any Rome endure three Punic Wars, or would she, if the first war had brought but small reward for immense expenditure find the way to world supremacy too long, too steep, and too costly? Is she a Rome only in the eyes of vain self-deception, while clear vision sees her to be the new Carthage?"

Herr Harden explains how the new Carthage in a fight to a finish could not be saved even by Hamilcar, Hasdrubal, and Hannibal, whereas, if Carthage had only been reasonable and been content to become "in North Africa the junior partner in the Roman world firm," she would have retained "her islands, her warships, her elephants, and her talents." Meanwhile, Rome might have saved herself a great deal of money and trouble, if she had "put a veto on Cato's everlasting threatening speeches."

THE REAL AIMS OF THE ALLIES.

Herr Harden, who, after all, will not be surprised if his readers understand him to mean who is Rome, ends by pointing the moral for Germany at present as follows:—

"Only statesmen can add up the possibilities and arrive at the necessities. Only they can be allowed to decide with what weapons and up to what end the war is to be conducted. It is only in Germany that these principles are disputed. Is it because militarism really reigns among us as the enemy asserts? Militarism is a form of civilization and a state of mind. It presses for ever stronger armaments, and accustoms even the ordinary citizen to the idea that weapons alone can settle a strife of peoples, and that any other tool is worthless and useless. Heroism and military virtue can flourish without militarism, but militarism alone guarantees the constant readiness of all the limbs of the people's body for rapid transition from peace to war. It is because militarism favours the temptation to war, and must either extend its depredations far and wide or be rooted out absolutely, that the war is to continue until militarism has been destroyed. That is what all the enemies of the German Empire say out loud, and what all neutral Powers say in whispers. 'Do they not, then, know Germany?' it is asked. No, Germany keeps silence. And Germany allows noisy runners-amok to proclaim themselves to mankind as the true evangelists of the German spirit. How much longer?"

who has used his considerable fortune in promoting Socialism in Austria. His son, Friedrich Adler, was a highly-strung Socialist of the militant type. He edited a "scientific" Socialist monthly, *Der Kampf* (The Struggle), but is reported to have had serious differences with his father and other Socialist leaders on questions of tactics and method. Presumably the growing discontent of the Austrian working classes with the course of the war had influenced his mind.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL. MR. ASQUITH'S PROMISE OF CONSIDERATION. THE CHANGED CONDITIONS.

The Prime Minister intimated to a deputation of members of Parliament who waited on him on October 28th to ask for a declaration of the Government's support of the proposal to proceed with a Bill authorizing the construction of the Channel Tunnel that the subject should be reviewed by the War Committee or the Committee of Imperial Defence in the light of the experience we had now acquired.

Mr. Arthur Fell, in introducing the deputation, said the war had brought home to us how vital would have been the assistance of the tunnel had it been built before 1914, and officers who were members of the Channel Tunnel Committee had urged this on their return from the front. The conclusion the committee had come to was that the country as a whole now expected the tunnel to be built.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor referred to French opinion in favour of the tunnel; and Major Courthope, speaking from a military point of view, said there were no two opinions among the unofficial officers at the front, from the highest to the lowest, though he could not pretend to speak for the Commander-in-Chief and the Headquarters Staff—that we ought to have the tunnel.

MR. ASQUITH'S PROMISE.

Mr. Asquith, replying, said:—I am glad to receive you here this afternoon and to hear what you have to say in support of your request for the reconsideration in a favourable sense of a proposal which has hitherto been negatived by successive Governments and Parliaments for many years past. In one sense, of course, it may be said that it is not, in view of the struggle in which we are engaged, a matter of pressing urgency; but on the other hand we are bound, particularly at this stage of the war, to envisage not merely present but future conditions, and to leave untried no means to satisfy our judgment of anything that may render a war less possible or the security of this country more assured.

This matter was first considered, I think, as far as back as 1883, by a Committee of both Houses, presided over by Lord Lansdowne. It reported unfavourably to the scheme, and for many years Bills were brought in, year after year, which had the support of no less distinguished men than Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and many others. I am not sure that I did not vote for one myself in my salad days. They were uniformly rejected. The next stage of the question was after Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman became Prime Minister in 1907. He was known to be a supporter of the tunnel, and he made, as you all know, an announcement to Parliament which was based upon an exhaustive inquiry by the Committee of Imperial Defence, which was adverse to the scheme.

Some years later, I think in 1913, a deputation of members of the House of Commons, who submitted to me a memorial in favour of the scheme. In consequence I directed the Committee of Imperial Defence to reconsider the strategic aspects of the tunnel. I do not know that the decision of the committee has ever been made public. I do not think it has, but in point of fact it reported about a fortnight before the outbreak of war—in July, 1914—and by a majority, there was a dissentient minority, it concurred with the adverse decisions which had been given in previous years. The conclusion of the committee was this, that they were "of opinion that the strategic conditions have not so altered as to justify a reversal of the conclusion reached by his Majesty's Government in 1907."

A NEW FACTOR.

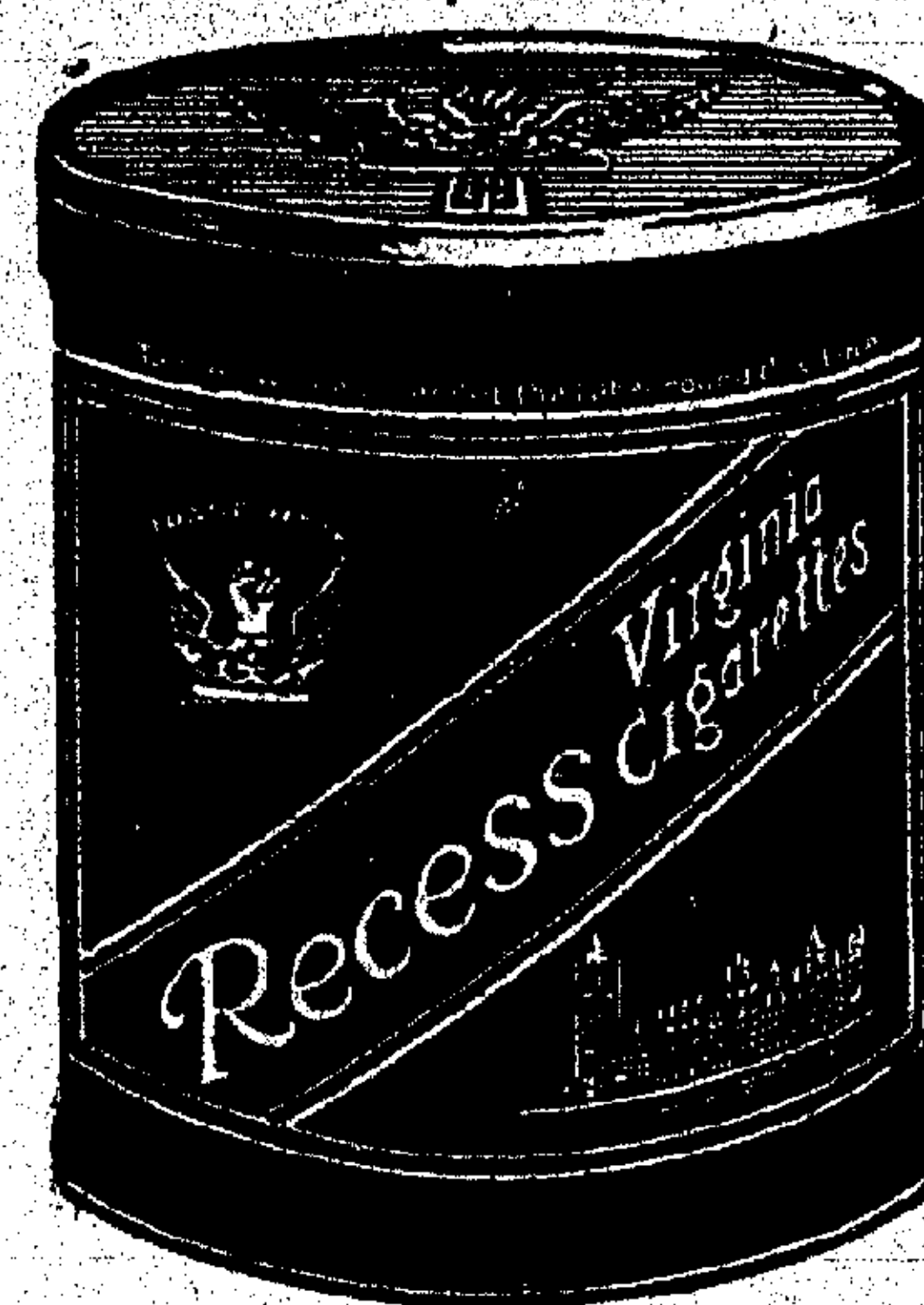
You have suggested to-day that our experience of the war, which no one could possibly have foreshadowed, has shown that those adverse conclusions were wrong, and that if the tunnel had existed at the time the war broke out we should have been in a better position than we in fact were, not only for the transport of the Expeditionary Force, but for the general purposes of war; and that, in view of future possibilities, the existence of such a tunnel would be a source not of weakness, but of strength, both as a safeguard against invasion and valuable from its generally strategic and economic position.

The experience gained by the war is undoubtedly a new factor, and a new factor of enormous and immeasurable importance, enabling statesmen and military and naval experts to estimate the full value of this proposal. I fully recognize that. And, as Mr. O'Connor has said—speaking with perfect accuracy and moderation—the opinion of France is strongly, if not unanimously, in favour of the proposal, as is also the opinion of our fighting soldiers in France and Flanders, in consequence of the experience of the war.

I think, in fact I have no doubt, that in view of all this experience and the state of opinion, it is desirable, indeed necessary, that the matter in all its aspects, particularly in the light of the new experience which we have gained from the war, should be reviewed by the War Committee, or the Committee of Imperial Defence, whichever may turn out to be the more fitting instrument for the purpose, and without prepossession or prejudice they should be invited, indeed required, to express their judgment upon it. You cannot expect me to say more than that, nor would it be right that I should say it. But I can assure you that, subject to the paramount obligations that weigh upon us every day in making provision for the successful prosecution of the war, I will see that time is found and opportunity given for a full review in the light of the new experience we have acquired.

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HONGKONG SANITATION.

QUESTIONS BY DR. OZORIO.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Hong-kong Sanitary Board, Dr. Ozorio, pursuant to notice, will ask the following question:—

- (i.)—What powers has the Head of the Sanitary Department over the nightsoil coolies?
- (ii.)—Is the Head of the Sanitary Department aware that much inconvenience is caused to tenants of houses in blocks or terraces, by different nightsoil coolies working at different times in the same locality?
- (iii.)—Is the Head of the Sanitary Department aware that unless, say, 50 cents or more per month extra is paid by tenants to the coolies they would only perform their duties on alternate days?
- (iv.)—Is the Head of the Sanitary Department aware of the fact that a coolie may at present work in different districts, the custom being for the coolie to follow the householder by whom he is employed?
- (v.)—Why cannot the present ill-smelling system of excrement removal not be improved upon by providing double buckets for each house? The empty one to be brought in daily by the coolie and the full one removed at the same time, thus preventing the transference from one to the other as is now daily done?
- (vi.)—Is the Head of the Sanitary Department aware that the nightsoil coolies in most cases throw the liquid part of the night soil into the drains?
- (vii.)—What special supervision, apart from the ordinary police surveillance, is there at present to prevent the last nuisance?

STORY OF MISSING VOUCHERS.

CHARGE AT THE HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

At the Hongkong Magistracy on Saturday, Mr. A. A. Claxton, manufacturer agent of Des Vaux Road Central, charged a Chinese with the theft of a quantity of papers, and \$27.40 in notes and money on October 26th.

Mr. Claxton, in the witness-box, said that arriving at the office at 9.30 a.m. on October 26th he found that his office had been broken into. His clerk was there before him. A pane of glass had been taken out, leaving a space wide enough for a man to pass through. The distance from the window to the stairway was about eight or ten feet. Prosecutor had no safe, but the cash-box was kept in a cupboard by the side of a roll-top desk.

Detective M. O'Sullivan said the cash-box had not been recovered.

Mr. Claxton added that a sum of \$27.40 was in the cash-box. The papers (produced) he identified as coming from his office. He did not know the defendant.

Prosecutor's clerk stated that when he directed the boy to open the window he noticed a pane of glass had gone. He looked around and found the cash-box missing. He kept the key. The box also contained a number of receipts and a deed of attorney.

A Macao Chinese detective, who arrested the accused in Macao on October 7th, said that he found a number of receipts on prisoner. The latter stated that the papers belonged to his father.

Prisoner now declared that the last witness told him to go to a house, and here he was shut in and the papers were put into his pockets by force.

The informer knew prisoner, who went to live at the Y.M.C.A. for about ten days from Sept. 27th. Early in the morning of October 7th the accused woke him up and said he was going to Macao and asked witness to go as well. They both went aboard the 7.30 a.m. boat. At Macao defendant opened his basket and took out papers which he showed to people. Those people told him they belonged to a man named Claxton, and were so good to him. The prisoner accused witness of putting the papers in his basket, and also of pawing his clothing a Hongkong. When he asked for the pawn tickets witness threatened to strike him, and, after filling his pockets with the papers, he was pushed into the street and arrested.

The case was adjourned for further investigations to be made.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A "FEATHER" PILLOW.

Detective Sergeant Clark, as the result of a search on the *Espresso* of Asia, discovered an up-to-date Smith-Wesson revolver and 13 rounds of ammunition concealed in a feather pillow. The owner of the pillow was found, and he had to pay a fine of \$250. The arms were confiscated.

SMART DETECTIVE WORK.

A few nights ago some Chinese were keenly interested in a shop window. One of them had his pocket picked, but was not aware of it until a Chinese detective came up to him, showed him his purse, and also the pickpocket. The thief's manœuvre had been noticed, and no sooner had he removed the purse than he was arrested. Mr. Wood sentenced the pickpocket to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

NEW TERRITORIES ROBBERS.

On Thursday night seven men carrying revolvers broke into a house in the Tin Lin village, situated close to the Failing golf course, and, after terrorising the occupants, made off with \$100 in Chinese twenty cent pieces, and jewellery valued at \$45.

No arrests have been made up to the present. It is probable that the gang got over the border, as they were last seen near Sheung Shui.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

THE CLUB v. A MILITARY XI.

The Club were at home to a Military eleven on Saturday. An interesting game resulted in a win for the visitors by the narrow margin of 12 runs. T. E. Pearce, of the Club, with a score of 61, was the outstanding batsman, Gunney Page and Sergeant McGregor, both with 35, doing best for the Military. Scores:

THE CLUB.		MILITARY XI.	
R. Kennedy, c	McGregor, b	Q.M.S. Lyatt, c	Pearce, b
Waterson	0	Br. Dix, c	and b Taylor
R. M. Austin, b	Waterson	Lieut. H. L. B. Griffin, b	Morgan
R. A. Brand, c	Godden, b	Lieut. D. L. Wahl, run out	35
F. D. Bunker, c	and b Palmer	Gr. Page, c	and b Taylor
F. E. Evans, c	Helson, b	Sap. Wright, b	Morgan
Lieut.-Col. Morgan, c	Wyatt, b	Sap. McGregor, b	Thursfield, b
McGregor	9	Morgan	35
Dr. G. E. Aubrey, st.	Wahl, b	Corpl. Godden, c	Evans, b
McGregor	6	Pte. Waterson, not out	5
H. H. Taylor, c	Wahl, b	Gr. Palmer, c	Brand, b
P. Jacks, b	Palmer	Sap. Helson, b	Taylor
R. P. Thursfield, not out	18	Extras	9
T. E. Pearce, c	Wahl, b		
Extras	4		

Total 135

Bowling Analysis.		M.		W.	
Griffin	6	1	20	1	
Waterson	8	1	27	3	
Palmer	7.4	0	33	2	
Wyatt	3	0	24	0	
McGregor	4	0	27	4	

MILITARY XI.		THE CLUB.	
Q.M.S. Lyatt, c	Pearce, b	Brand	0
Br. Dix, c	and b Taylor	Pearce	0
Lieut. H. L. B. Griffin, b	Morgan	Morgan	1
Lieut. D. L. Wahl, run out	35	Taylor	12
Gr. Page, c	and b Taylor		
Sap. Wright, b	Morgan		
Sap. McGregor, b	Thursfield, b		
Morgan	35		
Corpl. Godden, c	Evans, b		
Pte. Waterson, not out	5		
Gr. Palmer, c	Brand, b		
Sap. Helson, b	Taylor		
Extras	9		

Total 157

Bowling Analysis.		M.		W.	
Brand	7	1	26	1	
Pearce	9	0	39	0	
Morgan	8	1	43	4	
Taylor	12	0	40	4	

KOWLOON C.C. 2ND XI. v. C. C.C.

Match between Kowloon C.C. 2nd XI. v. Craighower C.C., played at Kowloon on 26th November:

KOWLOON C.C.		C.C.C.	
B. D. Evans, retired	89	C. Mycock, run out	0
C. Mycock, run out	0	W. H. Stapleton, retired	51
W. H. Stapleton, retired	51	A. E. Silkestone, c	Schnapel, b
A. E. Silkestone, c	Schnapel, b	Pestonje	2
Pestonje	2	F. W. Wood, not out	28
F. W. Wood, not out	28	H. S. Rouse, c	Thompson, b
H. S. Rouse, c	Thompson, b	Pestonje	0
Pestonje	0	A. R. F. Raven, c	Thompson, b
A. R. F. Raven, c	Thompson, b	Pestonje	7
Pestonje	7	C. I. Stapleton, not out	8
C. I. Stapleton, not out	8	Extras	1

(Total 175)

Overy did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.		M.		W.	
Pestonje	15	2	57	3	
Southern	14	1	78	0	
Bradbury	3	0	14	0	
Jex	2	0	22	0	

CRAIGHOWER C.C.

A. Mann, c Schulz, b Wood	6
S. Jex, b Evans	10
R. Pestonje, c Stapleton, b	14
Wood	14
R. Southerton, c Silkstone, b	8
Wood	
F. Thompson, c Wood, b Overy	3
L. A. Rose, c Evans, b Wood	4
B. W. Bradbury, run out	0
J. D. Noria, b Evans	4
D. K. Kharas, not out	0
F. Schnapel, c Schulz, b Wood ..	0
Extras	1

(Total 65)

Bowling Analysis.		M.		W.	
B. D. Evans	9.2	3	18	3	
F. W. Wood	12	3	33	5	
H. Overy	4	2	5	1	

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

NAVY v. R.G.A.

The above teams met in the above League on the Navy Ground, on Saturday.

The soldiers kicked off, and for a time the play was confined to mid-field. Then the R.G.A. started pressing, mainly owing to some fine swinging passing by Edgeler and Leighton. The Navy high half, but finished by shooting for the Army, but spoiled many of his efforts by passing behind. Smith made a nice opening, from which Leighton should have scored, but the chance was allowed to go begging.

A foul against the sailors for hands, just outside the penalty area, was safely cleared. Dickinson, who played a magnificent game for the R.G.A. all through, was doing splendid work, repeatedly stopping dangerous movements by Newman and Palmer. The gunners had a chance to open the scoring from a penalty. The sailors vigorously disputed this award, claiming that the linesman had given the ball outside before the "hands" occurred, and Hopper twice kicked the ball off the spot into the goal before he decided to accept the referee's decision, and allow the kick to be taken. Youngman took the kick, but failed to find the net, so, even if the decision was wrong, there was no harm done. A bad mistake by Dickinson—his only mistake in the game—nearly let the sailors through, but Caple was on the spot, and saved the situation splendidly. The Navy at this time were very dangerous, but their chance was spoiled by Palmer getting offside. Cornish was doing very good work for the Navy, breaking up many dangerous movements.

From a pass by Saunders, Halls shot over the bar, and shortly afterwards Edgeler had very hard lines, heading the ball against the upright. Leighton, who was easily the best of the R.G.A. forwards, gave Youngman a beautiful pass, but the latter shot wide. Edgeler then missed an easy chance, and Daniels took the ball to the other end and forced a corner. Talfourd tried a long shot, but went wide. There was no score at half-time.

In the second half Hollamby and Cornish stopped Halls and Edgeler when they looked dangerous, and then Sheena became dangerous, but Gartod run out, and fisted the ball away. A long punt from Youngman, nearly let Saunders in, and then Talfourd cleverly stopped a dangerous movement by the Navy left wing. Saunders opened the scoring for the soldiers from a scramble in goal, and shortly afterwards Crocker stopped a shot from Leighton, but could not clear before Saunders rushed up and netted again. A great effort by Daniels nearly ended in the Navy scoring, but only a corner resulted. Kegg played a great game for the Navy, looking after Youngman so well that that player was put quite off his game. Just before time a free kick was awarded the soldiers in the Navy penalty area, but the referee had apparently made a mistake and shifted the ball on to the spot for a penalty. The sailors raised a storm of indignation, some threatening to leave the field. Youngman took the kick, and in compliance with shouts from R.A. supporters urging him to miss, deliberately kicked behind. A somewhat unsatisfactory game ended in a win for the R.G.A. by two goals to nil. Such childish incidents should not be witnessed in League football.

Referee:—Mr. McPherson.

NAVY:—Crocker, Cornish and Gilby; Hollamby, Hopper and Kegg; Newman, Palmer, Sheena, Williams and Daniels.

R.G.A.:—Gartod; Caple and Dickenson; Smith, Talfourd and Thomas; Youngman, Edgeler, Saunders, Leighton and Halls.

R.E. v. H.K. VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteers had out a very strong team for this match, but in spite of this only managed a very narrow victory over the Engineers. The R.E. rearranged their right wing while the Volunteers were reinforced by Black and McCubbin. The Volunteers soon started pressing, but offside by Robinson upset the effort. The Sappers then got away and Pearce put in a nice corner. McCubbin miskicked, but the R.E. gained nothing from the resulting corner. Townsend, who seems able to do useful work in any position, put in some nice passes to the centre, but the Volunteers backs were very safe, and they had a reliable goalkeeper behind them. The local forwards were doing good work until they got a ear goal, when they either put behind, or lost the ball to Coxon or Blumfield. Some clever passing by the Volunteers left wing was indulged in, and then Chassels had hard lines with a good shot, which, however, narrowly missed the post. Just before half-time Chassels had a fine chance to open the scoring, being close in with only the goalkeeper to beat, but he shot high. There was no score at half-time.

The R.E. opened the second half as though they meant business, and White and Pearce, especially the former, made good efforts, but they could not manage to get past the experienced Volunteer defence. Blumfield stopped a dangerous movement by the opposing forwards, and Richards managed to stop Robinson, who had been playing a splendid game for his side. Stalker then gave Chassels a pass which the latter reached with his head, but he failed to put into the net. Scott and White each tested Goldenberg, but he had no difficulty in saving. Time was approaching, and both sides made desperate efforts to obtain a point. Chassels had another chance, when Robinson put in a nice pass, but he had apparently left his shooting boots behind, for he again shot wide. The R.E. attacked strongly and it seemed highly probable that they would score, and win the match. Just before the end, however, the Volunteers got the ball away, and McFavish gave Chassels a nice pass. The latter fully atoned for his previous mistakes and scored the only goal of the match. Result:—H.K. Volunteers, 1; R.E., 0.

Referee:—Mr. Banks.

ROYAL ENGINEERS:—Wilkinson; Blumfield and Coxon; Brennan, Smith and Richards; Townsend, Hoptop, White and Pearce.

H.K. VOLUNTEERS:—Goldenberg; Black and McCubbin; Ralton, Stewart and Rodger; Robinson, Walker, Chassels, McFavish and Stalker.

2ND DIVISION.

ISLAMICS v. STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

The large crowd who witnessed this game on the Navy Ground must have been disappointed at the very unfortunate ending. The Staff opened the scoring, Steele finding the net with a nice shot. The second goal came from a penalty, Davies being brought down unfairly in the prohibited area. He took the kick himself and made no mistake. The Islamics improved, and Bux managed to beat Pritchard with a good effort. Half-time arrived with the score:—Staff and Departments, 2; Islamics, 1.

Shortly after the resumption another penalty was given against the Islamics. They seemed very indignant, and when the ball was placed to be kicked one of their players kicked it away again into the net.

As it was apparent that the Islamics had no intention of allowing the game to continue, the referee walked off the field, and the match ended, thus leaving a peculiar situation which the football authorities will deal with.

Referee:—Mr. Johns.

83RD COY. R.G.A. v. R.E. (R.)

It was rather unusual to see a large crowd line the Military Ground to watch a second division match, but this occurred on Saturday when the incident stated above brought the match on the Navy Ground to an untimely end. The game was fairly even, each side taking turns at having long spells of pressing without scoring. The 83rd Coy. opened the scoring, Downs finding the net with a nice shot. Jones threw himself at full length, but just missed. In the second half, after doing a lot of pressing, the Engineers equalised, through Baker, and then the gunners struggled very hard to win, the R.E. goal having many escapes. Their shooting was poor, however, and Jones was always very safe. Millard scored the winning goal for the sappers by a good individual effort, taking the ball right up the field before putting it into the net. Result:—R.E. (R.), 2; 83rd Co. R.G.A., 1.

Referee:—Mr. Ball.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

TABLE TO DATE.									
						Goals.			
	Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.	
R.G.A.		2	2	0	0	3	0	4	
Hongkong	Vol.	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	
K.S.L.		1	0	0	1	3	3	1	
R.E.		2	0	1	1	3	4	1	
Navy		1	0	1	0	0	2	0	

BOWLS.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

CLOSING DAY AND PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

The above club brought the season to a close on Saturday, when the members were "at home" to their friends, and a large number of the latter manifested their interest in the game and the club by their presence. The final in the various competitions were played off during the afternoon, and the games were all of a close and exciting nature. "Spoon" games were also played by risks representing the Taihook, Police and Kowloon Clubs and proved very interesting and enjoyable. Mr. W. Davidson, vice-president of the club, welcomed the guests, and after tea and other refreshments had been served, called upon Mrs. Heron, who gracefully presented the prizes to the winners. Mr. Davidson afterwards handed Mrs. Heron a beautiful bouquet in the name of the members, and tendered their thanks to her for her services. He also called for three cheers for the ladies who had assisted in dispensing the tea and refreshments, and these were heartily given. A similar compliment was accorded to the Kowloon Club for their hospitality. The function was favoured with ideal weather and was heartily enjoyed, not a little of the success attending it being due to the admirable arrangements of the hon. secretary, Mr. D. S. Cooper.

PRIZE WINNERS.

Championship:—1st, G. R. Edwards; 2nd, J. Parker.

President's Prize:—1st, W. Russell; 2nd, G. R. Haxton.

Vice-President's Prize:—1st, D. Muir; 2nd, J. Allan.

Non-Prize Winners:—1st, W. J. Foote; 2nd, W. Brown.

Spoon Games:—The teams participating were:—Kowloon—D. Gow (skip), Chapman, May, Atkinson, Taihook—Ferguson (skip), Wetherspoon, Morrison, Muirhead.

Kowloon—Crawford (skip), Keith, Frost, Smyth, Police—Gerrard (skip), Grant, Davitt, Sim.

TENNIS.

Ladies' Singles:—1st, Miss Logan; 2nd, Miss Kinross.

Mixed Doubles:—1st, Mr. and Mrs. Hall; 2nd, Mrs. Kinross and W. Brown.

THE NEW BRITISH LOAN.

IN U.S.A.

DETAILS OF THE COLLATERAL SECURITY.

It is reported that the collateral security under the British loan consists of about \$20,000,000 American Corporation, including Canadian Pacific Railway stocks, bonds, &c.; about \$16,000,000 Canadian Dominion, provincial and municipal securities, the remainder being obligations of the Governments of Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Japan, Egypt, India and about \$5,000,000 in British rails, a total, say, of \$72,000,000. The notes will be redeemable at any time at a premium of 1 per cent. for each year of unexpired life. They are to be offered on a 5 7/8 per cent. basis for three-year maturity and 5 5/8 per cent. for five year.—Times.

COMFORTS FOR OUR SOLDIERS FROM CANTON.

Through the kind generosity of Canton and Shamen friends the Local Red Cross Society have able to send three cases containing Hospital Supplies, clothing and Christmas gifts for the Soldiers to Colonel Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C., in Egypt by English mail on November 17th:—

403 roller bandages, 124 triangular blings, 50 abdominal bandages, 3 small cushions, 4 tray cloths, 20 pairs of socks, 3 waist-coats, 1 dozen handkerchiefs, 2 mufflers, 6,500 cigarettes, 77 tins of cigarettes, 67 tins of tobacco, 40 tins of ginger, 11 bottles of sweets, 30 tins of soap, 8 boxes of soap, 13 cakes of soap, 3 tins tooth-powder, 3 boxes playing cards, 2 Chinese puzzles, 134 many-tailed bandages, 75 1/2 bandages, 30 eye bandages, 14 towels, 42 kimonoes, 24 shirts, 1 pair pyjamas, 2 pairs slippers, 1 cap, 6 large tins of cigarettes, 750 cigars, 6 pipes, 8 tins of sweets, 3 tins of chocolate, 1 box of tea, 10 packets of "Lifebuoy" soap, 17 tooth brushes, 3 combs, 16 packs of cards, various novels, magazines, books and papers.

Referee:—Mr. Johns.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CORRECT EVENING WEAR.

SOFT FRONTED DRESS SHIRTS.
FITTED WITH TWO STUD HOLES
AND FOURFOLD LINEN CUFFS.
IN ALL SIZES.

PRICE \$4.50 EACH.

DRESS SHOES.

SMART EVENING PUMPS
AND LACE SHOES.
GOOD MEDIUM TOE.
PERFECT FITTING.

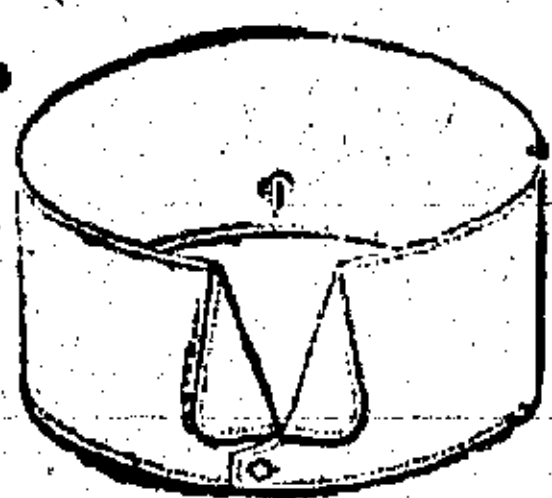
PRICE \$9.50 PAIR.



"THE VARSITY."

A STYLISH COLLAR FOR EVENING WEAR
IN ALL DEPTHS AND SIZES.
WEAR GUARANTEED.

PRICE \$4.50 DOZEN.



SILK MUFFLERS ... FROM \$4.00 EACH.
EVENING GLOVES ... \$2.00 PAIR.
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS ... \$1.75 EACH.
DRESS TIES AND BOWS ... \$1.00 DOZEN.
EVENING SOCKS ... \$1.00 PAIR.
DRESS WAISTCOATS ... \$5.00 EACH.

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large Size
"First Quality,"
Sold in tins of
100 at \$4.50
per 100 Duty
Paid.
The most
popular
Egyptian.



Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

GRECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. S. WATSON & Co.

[1924-1]

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

NEW WOOLLEN FABRICS

IN
THE MOST UP-TO-DATE
MATERIALS

AND
FASHIONABLE COLOURS,
NOW BEING DISPLAYED.

1077

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

EXHIBITION AND SALE
OF
OIL PAINTINGS

Executed by E. BELSITO, Esq.
In Aid of
WAR CHARITIES.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
LADY MAY.
AT THE
CITY HALL.
From 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
[1415]

WANTED.

LESSONS in Spanish.
Apply—
"A. P. C." Office.
Care of "Daily Press," Office.
[1410]

WANTED.

A YOUNG STENOGRAPHER and
GENERAL CLERK.
Apply stating salary required to—
M. K. LO.
Care of EWENS & NEEDHAM.
[1411]

WANTED.

FOR Outport in February, 1917, **NURSE,**
Portuguese or Eurasian preferred, for two
Children, aged 7 and 4. References required.
Apply to—
Box No. 42,
Care of "Daily Press," Office.
[1412]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to sell by Public Auction,
TO-DAY (MONDAY),
the 27th November, 1916, commencing at 3 P.M.,
at No. 15, Queen's Road Central, 1st Floor,
above Alling's Furniture Store,
ONE BILLIARD TABLE, by Hening
Bros., London.
With 2 sets of Balls, Marking Board, Cues,
and Rests.
On View Now.
TERMS:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
[1413]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJ
OF BATAVIA-JAVA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From BELAWAN, DELI, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"S. JACOB"
having arrived from the above ports Consignees
of Cargo by her are notified that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the
Wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by December 3rd will be
subject to sale.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined by Messrs. Godard and Douglas
on December 2nd, at 10 A.M.
Claims against the Steamer must be
presented in writing within 10 days after arrival
of Steamer, otherwise they will not be
recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the
underwriter in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1916. [1414]

WODEHOUSE CUP.

LADIES' COMPETITION AT FANLING
COURSE.

LADIES Fourstones 18 Holes Medal Play
on big Course at Fanling. No matches
will be played on SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS or
PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.
18 Holes Handicap Medal Play, entries close
at Fanling and Happy Valley Club Houses on
December 14th.

W. D. KRAFT,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
[1405]

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.

A CUP has been kindly presented for the
above Competition, for the Ladies'
Championship of Hongkong, for Members of
16 handicap or under—to be the property of the
Lady who wins it three times.
To be played on the big Course at Fanling
on week days during January and February.
The Final to be played on a SUNDAY.
The Winner each year shall play through in
the following year.
Players are allowed to pick out of anywhere
in the Course under penalty of one stroke.
Entries close December 15th, at Fanling and
Happy Valley Club Houses.

W. D. KRAFT,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
[1406]

BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCILS,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

THE COUNCILS are prepared to receive
applications from British Subjects for
the post of **MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.**
Candidates will be required to pass a medical
examination as to their fitness for the position.
Applications should state age, qualifications,
salary required, etc., and should be forwarded,
together with copies of testimonials and particu-
lars of previous employment, to the Under-
signed on or before 31st December, 1916.
By Order,
J. R. LYNES,
Secretary.
Councils' Offices,
Tientsin, 6th November, 1916. [1384]

INTIMATIONS

DEC. 2-10, 1916.

National

Mission

Repentance

Hope

MISSIONER: BISHOP NORRIS.

[1388]

"KISMET"

A.D.C. Production
on behalf of the
"STAR AND GARTER FUND"
for Soldiers and Sailors totally
disabled in the War.

GALA NIGHT—FRIDAY, DEC. 15TH.

SECOND NIGHT—SATURDAY, " 16TH.

THIRD NIGHT—MONDAY, " 18TH.

M A T I N E E—WED'DAY, " 20TH.

PRICES:

Gala Night—Centre Dress Circle Seats \$10

and all remaining Seats \$5.

The Seats for the following nights are:—

Dress Circle \$4.

Stalls 3.

Pit 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.
[1384]

A. BUNE.

IN LIQUIDATION.

CREDITORS are required to send in their
Claims to the Undersigned on or before
THURSDAY, the 30th November, 1916.
Dated the 14th November, 1916.
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 16, Queen's Road Central,
Liquidators.
[1378]

NOTICE.

I beg to notify my patrons and friends that
I have established myself as Coal and
Shipping Merchant at No. 1, Douglas Street,
the Firm's name of ITO BROS. & Co. having
been Dissolved.

S. M. ITO & Co.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1916. [1390]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE for Four Shares,
Nomination of \$500.00 per Share, in this
Company, standing in the name of NICHOLAS
ALEXIS IVANOFF (since deceased), of Hongkong,
has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One
Month from the date hereof the above document
be not forthcoming another Certificate for the
equivalent thereof in the present denomination
will be issued by the Company and thereafter
no other will be acknowledged.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1916. [1391]

**SECOND 5% RUSSIAN INTERNAL
SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916**
for Rbls. 3,000,000,000.

THE Subscription to the above LOAN will
be opened from 14th November to 26th
December, 1916.
The price of issue is 95 per cent.
The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and
other taxation.

The Loan is redeemable at par on 14th
October, 1926, without option for the Russian
Government to convert it at an earlier date.
Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 14th
April and 14th October.

As interest on the above Loan runs from
14th October, the interest accrued on date of
subscription must be taken into consideration
and is to be added to the price of issue.

The RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK in Hongkong is
ready to accept applications for the above-named
Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for
Russian Exchange.
Payment may also be made in Roubles.
Applications will be wired to Petrograd free
of telegraphic charges and commission.
40 per cent. only of the cost of the Bonds
may be paid on application, the balance to be
paid on receipt of the Bonds.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility
to subscribers in the shape of advance against
the scrips.

G. TISDALL,

Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
[1389]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[1324]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[1325]

TO LET.

OFFICES in HOTEL MANSIONS—Four
large rooms (communicating) facing Blake
Pier and the General Post Office. Nos. 9, 10,
11 and 12 on the Third Floor of Hotel
Mansions.
For particulars apply—
MANAGER,
HONGKONG HOTEL.
[1323]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings.
[1319]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon,
With Tennis Court.
Apply—
ARBATON V. APOAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road Central.
[1315]

TO LET.

FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE
PEAK.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
[1088]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and
Airy Office overlooking Statue Square.
Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
"H."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1340]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Build-
ings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[1318]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road
Central, at present in the occupation of
The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
[1322]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Cornsought Road Central.
HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood, and Morfion
Terrace.

NO. 21, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.
HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[132]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with
wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal
Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1371]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

**NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 68, THE
PEAK, FURNISHED.**
8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett.
Furnished for 5 or 6 months.

NO. 58, PEEL STREET.
NO. 17, MOSQUE JUNCTION.
NO. 24, SHELLEY STREET.
NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

SHOP.
NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.
KELLETT CREST, 62, PEAK.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.

NO. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with
entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
NO. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK
(Unfurnished).

NO. 56, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
[135]

THE MEDICAL HALL.

C. WITZKE & CO.

CREDITORS are requested to send in their
Claims to the Undersigned on or before
THURSDAY, the 30th November, 1916.
Dated the 18th November, 1916.
BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Liquidators.
[1394]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
FINEST OLD
BROWN
BRANDYE
QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

[13]

BIRTH.
WILSON.—At the Peak Hospital, on
November 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. P.
Douglas Wilson, a son.
[1416]

MARRIAGE.
GEORGE BRADBURY.—At H.B.M. Con-
sulate-General and afterwards at Holy
Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on
November 20th, HERBERT GEORGE,
third son of H. G. George, of
Lewisham, London, and formerly of
Shanghai, to MARION EMILY BRAD-
BURY, eldest daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. E. Bradbury, of Hove, Sussex.

DEATH.
JONES.—At Hankow, on November 20th,
at Hankow, PERCY DOUGLAS-JONES.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 27TH NOVEMBER, 1916.

FOREIGN TRADE AND WEST
CHINA.

In any consideration of the problem of
opening up the interior of China to
foreign trade, the question of finding
means of tapping the vast, undeveloped
markets of Szechuan must be a matter
of the first importance. Not only is
Szechuan the largest province of China,
but, potentially and actually, it cannot
be far short of being the richest. With-
out speculating on what it might attain
to were its mineral deposits exploited,
it will suffice to mention that, although
it is closely populated and includes what
must be one of the most densely populat-
ed areas in the world, the province is
self-supporting and has a surplus of
production available for export. We
have thus an extensive province, a large
population, and, even at present, exports
that may be used to purchase foreign
goods, while, without waiting for the
opening of mines, there is no reason
why the agricultural wealth of the pro-
vince should not be speedily increased
by improved cultivation of, e.g., cotton
and rice and by the application of
modern methods to the silk industry.

Certainly, of the provinces that are,
from geographical considerations, prac-
tically cut off from foreign trade, there
is none that offers such possibilities as
Szechuan, so it is no wonder that for
years past much attention has been de-
voted to the question of providing means
of communication with the outer world.
The phase that has attracted most atten-
tion has been the railway question,
especially since the unhappy experiences
of the Chuan-Han Railway Company,
the Railway Loan of 1911, and the agita-
tion and rebellion against the national-
ization policy which finally culminated in
the revolution. It is, however, open to
doubt whether a railway to Chengtu or
Chungking, which must necessarily be
very costly and must, consequently, im-
ply very heavy freight charges, will
ever prove a satisfactory means of
opening up the province. The natural
highway to West China is the Yangtze
River, and, although its claims have been
somewhat overshadowed by the more strik-
ing railway issue, it is probable that it
will in the long run prove the more im-
portant factor. In spite of all its diffi-
culties and dangers, this has for cen-
turies been practically the sole means
of access; the late Mr. A. J. LITTLE first
demonstrated the possibility of steam
traffic to Chungking, but, although dur-
ing the following years river gunboats
found no insuperable difficulty in going
to and fro between that city and Ichang,
it was for long a moot point whether
steamers would be a commercial success,
and no real effort was made to answer
that question until the advent of the
Shantung in 1909. The immediate success
of this experiment was so pronounced
that a number of other steam vessels
have since been built or purchased for
the run, until now there are some half-
dozen plying on the Upper Yangtze.
The majority of these, however, are little
more than passenger launches; the largest
has a registered tonnage of under 500
tons, and this would seem to be the limit
under present conditions. It has thus
been demonstrated that it is possible for
small steamers to run to and from Chung-
king during the greater part of the year;
it has also been demonstrated that the
journey is always hazardous, that it
can be accomplished only by small
steamers, and that even for them the
route is not open all the year round—
in short, that the river will not be able
to play its proper part as an artery of
traffic until much has been done to im-
prove its channel. The magnitude of
this task is fully recognized, but it may
safely be asserted that if only a fraction
of the cost of the Hankow-Szechuan
Railway were devoted to clearing away
the principal obstacles to navigation far
more would be accomplished towards
making West China accessible for foreign
trade, and the result would be achieved
in a far shorter time. It is, therefore,
welcome news that the advent of a
number of steam launches on the Upper
Yangtze has stirred the Chinese authori-
ties to action in the matter. The Com-
missioner of Customs at Chungking
reports the establishment of a River
Conservancy Board, and as one of the
members of the Board is Captain PLANT,
who has a long experience and unequalled
knowledge of the river, we can fairly
hope to see some fruit from its labours.
Already something has been done—
beacons and signal stations have been set
up—and, although many years must
elapse before the Upper Yangtze will be
robbed of its difficulties and dangers, it
is justifiable to hope that such immediate
improvements as the Board may succeed
in effecting will show such results in the
form of a regular service throughout a
greater portion of the year as will
demonstrate to the Chinese Government
the desirability, from every point of
view, of taking the task seriously in
hand and executing adequate and
thorough improvements.

The Hon. Treasurer acknowledges with
thanks \$300 from the Ministering Child-
ren's League for the maintenance of a
cot in Nethercole Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals
acknowledges with thanks the following
donation to the funds of the hospitals:—
Sandal Wood Dealers' Guild, \$25; Ver-
million Dealers' Guild, \$30; Fresh Fish
Guild, \$30.

At the Helena May Institute this after-
noon at 5.30 Mr. Denman Fuller,
F.R.C.O., will give a lecture on
"Musical Appreciation." All are cordi-
ally invited to attend. Mr. Fuller has
kindly consented to give a second lecture
in January.

It is interesting to observe that H.E.
the Governor's eldest daughter, Mrs. de
Foullanque, is at present working in No.
2 General Hospital, Chelsea.

Thirty Japanese policemen, the employ-
ment of whom was authorized by the
Shanghai Municipal Council some
months ago, arrived in Shanghai last
week by the *Kumano Maru*.

Among the passengers who arrived on
Saturday by the *Korea Maru* were Mr.
and Mrs. Ho Fook, Sir Paul Chater,
C.M.G., and Messrs. R. A. Gubbay, H.
W. B. Kennett, G. H. Potts, and H.
Beth.

Another instance of confidence abused.
Four hundred dollars were given by a
shopkeeper of 44, Wing Lok Street to a
Chinese employe to change. The money
has not since been seen nor has the
employe.

H.E. the Officer Administering the
Government has been pleased, under in-
structions from the Secretary of State
for the Colonies, to recognise Mr. Shinji
Takahashi as Acting Consul-General for
Japan in Hongkong.

Dr. H. H. Lowrey, president of Peking
University, and one of the oldest Amer-
ican missionaries in the Far East, has
returned from America, accompanied by
Mrs. Lowrey. He has lived in China
more than fifty years.

Messrs. Ho To-ming, Hon Shi-t, Li
Ho-ching, Lee Ying-yau, Chiu Hin-
yeung, Tam Cheung-wa, Luk Chuen-
hsuen, and Wong Cheung-lam have been
appointed public vaccinators under the
Vaccination Ordinance, 1890.

A meeting of the Hongkong Licensing
Board is to be held on December 1st, at
noon, for the purpose of considering an
application by Tokutaro Ishiyama for a
restaurant keeper's adjunct licence at
Wanchai under the sign "Iroho."

Mr. Reuben M. Ellis and Mr. J. R.
Dixon, Vice-Presidents of the Wobacco
Products Corporation, New York, are on
a tour of the East. This firm is enter-
ing into competition in China with the
British-American Tobacco Company.

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher has
been appointed to act as Chairman of
the Licensing Board, and Mr. R. O.
Hutchison has been appointed to be a
member of the Licensing Board in suc-
cession to the Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer,
resigned.

Mr. Lancelot Giles, H. M. Vice-Consul
Messrs. Watson & Co., Ltd., and who went
home to join the Army about two months
ago, has obtained a commission in the
Gordon Highlanders, and is undergoing
training with the Officers' Training
Corps.

Mr. Lancelot Giles, H. M. Vice-Consul
in Tientsin, has gone home on leave, and
his duties have been undertaken by Mr.
H. F. Handley Derry, who was Pro-
Consul in Tientsin in 1906-1907, and
whose last post was Acting-Consul at
Ichang.

In view of his approaching marriage,
Mr. W. G. Clark, Railway Traffic
Superintendent of the Kowloon-Canton
Railway, has been presented with a hand-
some cabinet containing a double set of
silver-plated cutlery by the members of
the Kowloon Cricket Club: Mr. P. R.
Wolfe, Vice-President, made the pre-
sentation, and expressed the high esteem
in which the bridegroom-elect is held
and wished him every happiness and
success in his married life.

The invitations issued by the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., and the Canadian Pacific
Ocean Services, Ltd., for the opening of
the Wharf and the inspection of the
R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* to-day, include
adult members of the family. Guests are
particularly requested to show their in-
vitation cards when going on board. By
kind permission of the Colonel and
Officers of the Regiment, the Band of the
74th Panjabis will be in attendance.

TYPHOON WARNING.
The following telegram has been
received by the American Consulate-Gen-
eral, Hongkong, from the Manila Ob-
servatory:—

November 24th, 6 p.m.
Typhoon in about 113deg. long E. and
15deg. lat. N., moving W.N.W.
Cyclone or typhoon near or over the
Pelew Islands, moving W. or W.N.W.

THE WAR.

GERMAN NAVAL RAID FRUSTRATED:

AN ATTEMPT ON RAMSGATE.

SUCCESSFUL ALLIED AIR RAID.

ROUMANIANS HARD PRESSED.

ENEMY GAINS FOOTING ON ROUMANIAN TERRITORY.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

SHELLING IN A STORM.

LONDON, November 26th.

General Sir Douglas Haig in a *communiqué* says:—Our heavy artillery has shelled various important points behind the enemy front.

The weather has been stormy.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

MUTUAL ARTILLERY FIRE.

A *communiqué* states that there has been mutual artillery fire in the Vaux region and intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUCCESSFUL ALLIED AIR RAID.

IMPORTANT RESULTS ACHIEVED.

PARIS, November 25th.

Details are published of the great air raid on November 22nd, the results of which were most important.

The object was to deprive the Germans of their line of communications fifty kilometres behind their front, where intense activity had previously been noted by our reconnoitring rships.

The operation was entrusted to a British squadron of 18 machines, escorted by 12 chasseurs, seven of which were French. The squadron carried four tons of bombs and were favoured with splendid weather.

TROOP TRAIN BOMBED.

They reached a certain railway-line full of trains and material which they bombed. Then they arrived at a big railway station where were two trains; one full of troops, the other full of material. Great excitement was observed.

STATION BUILDING SET ON FIRE.

An enemy squadron immediately attacked but were put to flight by the chasseurs who brought down one. Meanwhile the bombardiers dropped 50 bombs on the station and precincts. A series of explosions was distinctly heard, while an immense sheet of flame arose above the central station building and smoke darkened the sky for a long time.

MUNITIONS TRAIN BOMBED.

Despite anti-aircraft guns the squadron got away, but the work was unfinished. Following the railway-line they arrived at an important supply station just when a munitions train was coming in. Descending to 300 metres the squadron dropped 50 bombs, completely destroying the train.

CONVOYS ATTACKED.

The raiders then attacked with machine-guns and revolver-guns motor-car convoys which were on the point of leaving. The soldiers were thrown in a panic and fled in all directions.

SAFE RETURN.

Enemy air squadrons attacked and an exciting battle ensued. Our squadron put out of action two hostile machines and arrived at our base intact.

EXPLOITS AT DILLINGEN.

LONDON, November 25th.

A French *communiqué* states that British Naval aircraft dropped a ton of bombs on blast-furnaces at Dillingen with good effect; and brought down an enemy aeroplane.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ROUMANIAN SITUATION.

ENEMY OCCUPY DANUBE ISLANDS.

LONDON, November 25th.

A Bulgarian *communiqué* states:—Near Ghighen, Grehovo, Lom and Vidin, we occupied islands in the Danube.

GERMANS CROSS THE DANUBE.

A Russian *communiqué* states:—In the Alt Valley the enemy energetically attacked and pressed back the Roumanians towards the south of Kalimanesh and Moldarosh.

The enemy from Craiova compelled the Roumanians to retire behind the River Oltuz.

The Germans have crossed the Danube near Zimnita.

ROUMANIAN BATTALIONS OUT OFF.

A German *communiqué* states:—The Roumanian resistance is broken on the Lower Alt.

We crossed the river there. Roumanian battalions, cut off from the main army, are stubbornly resisting.

North-east of Turnu-Severin the forces of the Central Powers, after crossing the Danube, gained a footing in Roumanian territory.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

A GRAVE SITUATION.

ATHENS, November 24th.

It is expected that the Allies to-morrow will present an ultimatum demanding the delivery of the arms recently asked for by Admiral Fournet.

The Royalist section of the Army is determined to resist even if the King orders the surrender of the arms.

The Allies have accordingly taken appropriate measures.

ITALIAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, November 25th.

A French *communiqué* states that the Italians continue to advance west of Monastir.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE PIRACY.

MORE STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, November 25th.

The Norwegian steamers *Oifield* and *Trym* have been sunk.

EARLIER CABLES.

NAVAL RAID FRUSTRATED.

RAMSGATE ATTACKED.

LONDON, November 25th.

An Admiralty *communiqué* states that during the night of the 23rd-24th inst. six German destroyers attempted to approach the north end of the Downs.

The enemy were seen by a patrol vessel, and steamed off after firing twelve rounds.

There were no casualties, but a drifter was slightly damaged.

The open town of Ramsgate was untouched.

GERMAN VERSION.

The Germans claim that in the Channel raid they sank a patrol vessel and bombarded the fortified place Ramsgate. They saw nothing of the British Fleet and withdrew safely to their home base.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ECONOMISING WHEAT.

USE IN BEER MANUFACTURE PROHIBITED.

LONDON, November 25th.

The Board of Trade have prohibited the use of wheat in the manufacture of beer.

EARLIER CABLES.

PLUCKY BOY SCOUTS.

ON BOARD TORPEDOED HOSPITAL SHIP.

ATHENS, November 25th.

The *Braemar Castle* was torpedoed sixty miles east of where the *Britannic* was torpedoed.

It is believed that there was only one victim. Minesweepers and destroyers transported the survivors to the island of Syra.

Seventeen English Boy Scouts on the *Britannic* behaved most heroically. One waited calmly at the door of a cabin while an officer was collecting documents. Another helped to launch boats. A third voluntarily descended three decks to get water for an officer. When he returned he found that the boat had been ordered off, but the last officers aboard the ship took him off in their boat.

CONFLICTING HUN STATEMENTS.

LONDON, November 25th.

In contrast with the German statement that the *Britannic* was not torpedoed, the *Kieler Zeitung*, a well-informed Naval paper, says she was torpedoed because she carried troops.

COLONIAL PURCHASES BY BRITAIN.

WOOL-CLIP AND MEAT OUTPUT.

MELBOURNE, November 25th.

It is estimated that £30,000,000 sterling is involved in the purchase of Colonial wool-clip; while a scheme for the purchase of the meat output involves £40,000,000.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER MINES.

MELBOURNE, November 25th.

It is anticipated that the Commonwealth Government, under its war powers, will take over on 27th inst. the work of the mines; granting the men's demands pending arbitration.

AMERICA AND GERMAN PLEDGES.

"SITUATION DELICATE."

WASHINGTON, November 25th.

Officials state that while the situation is delicate nothing can be done concerning the resumption of ruthless submarine warfare by Germany until all the evidence is gathered; but a severance of diplomatic relations will follow any violation of German pledges.

RUSSIAN MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

PETROGRAD, November 25th.

M. Heratoff, Assistant Foreign Minister, takes over the Ministry, replacing M. Steurnier, who combined this portfolio with the Premiership.

CRITICISM OF THE LATE PREMIER.

The newspapers dwell on the failure of M. Steurnier's attempt to "revive" bureaucracy and say it is an open secret that his relations with the Allied representatives left much to be desired.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

A REFERENDUM.

COPENHAGEN, November 25th.

The question of the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States is to be decided by a referendum on December 14th. Danish people of both sexes will vote.

A NEW ZEPPELIN WRECKED.

ALL THE CREW BUT ONE KILLED.

AMSTERDAM, November 25th.

Travellers from Munich report that a Zeppelin was completely wrecked in a storm on the 21st inst. while on its maiden voyage from Friedrichshaven to Wilhelmshaven. It fell in a wood.

There was only one survivor out of a crew of 28.

THE GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY.

LONDON, November 26th.

Herr Zimmermann, who has succeeded von Jagow as Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Germany, is credited in Berlin with resolute Bismarckian qualities, differing totally from von Jagow's calm diplomatic methods, and it is a question how the fiery temperament of Herr Zimmermann will suit Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, the Chancellor.

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

BRITISH MALAYA AND THE WAR.

WHAT THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE HAVE DONE.

In his annual address to the Federal Council the High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States said that the Federated Malay States war loan of fifteen million dollars at six per cent. interest, repayable in full on May 1st, 1921, was issued in April last and was a conspicuous success, being considerably oversubscribed. A further Enactment Investment Trust, this Trust, which had the full support of all communities in the States, gave those with small means the opportunity of investing money on a small scale in war loans.

His Excellency proceeded:—"Malaya," by which term I include the Colony and the Unfederated States, has given both in men and money towards the prosecution of the war; the European British population is comparatively small, but some 1,263 have placed their services at the disposal of the War Office, and it is known that over 100 of these men have been killed in action or died of wounds. The Colony, in addition to their defence contribution which came to £300,333 for the year 1915, is giving a sum of £200,000 a year for a certain five years and very probably ten years towards the prosecution of the war. Last week an Ordinance was passed in the Colony which provides for the issue of bonds guaranteed by the Imperial Government for three years at six per cent. to an unlimited amount, the Colony being responsible for one per cent. of the interest to a limit of thirty million dollars.

The Johore Government gave a sum of £34,400 for the purchase of aeroplanes, and the Kedah Government £2,333. Here in the Federated Malay States we have released the Malay States Guides, which regiment is kept up at the expense of these States, for service at the front. The resolution, moved by His Highness the late Sultan of Perak on November 12th, 1915, and unanimously agreed to by this Council, has placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Government the *Malaya*, his Majesty's *Malaya* in his Majesty's *Malaya*; we all know, she was one of the four vessels of her class which rendered such valuable service in the Naval Battle off Jutland on May 31st. By the issue of the war loan of fifteen million dollars, a corresponding sum, £1,750,000 has been made available for the general expenses of the war; the total net cost to this Government on account of this loan will be about £100,000. In addition to the contributions made by Government there has been raised throughout Malaya to the end of September last by private subscriptions a sum of £1,535,040. Of this amount, £465,678 was subscribed for aeroplanes. Thanks to the energy and perseverance of Mr. Alma Baker as many as 29 aeroplanes have been provided by this means for war purposes.

I have a list of contributions, made by all communities of Malaya to the end of September last towards the various war charities; they amount to £1,008,904. This does not include contributions in kind. Notwithstanding what has been done, it is indeed a pleasure to record that all people throughout these States and the Colony except perhaps a few, and there will always be exceptions, consider that further grants should be made by the respective Governments; the only question is the nature of the taxation to be imposed to carry out the wishes of the public.

INCOME TAX PROPOSAL.

The chief business of interest was the motion standing in the name of the Chief Secretary, which was moved by Mr. Brooking in the absence of the former, approving the appointment of a committee to consider the question of a war contribution from the F.M.S. It was unanimously supported by the unofficials, who all deprecated an income tax as unworkable, while several favoured additional taxes on rubber and tin, though Mr. Payne Gallwey pointed out that the speculative nature of tin compared with rubber should be considered. Mr. Hampshire suggested the proceeds be applied to payment for a warship or warships nearing completion at home as likely to appeal to a native population. The Sultan of Perak outlined a scheme which he said had the unanimous support of Malays of Perak for giving one day's output of rubber holdings and estates.

The High Commissioner after emphasising that he spoke not as a member of Government but as a private member, strongly favoured an income-tax, which he suggested only the rich were opposing. The Hon. Mr. Eu Tong Sen said that he should like to make a suggestion which he hoped would be acceptable to Government. To win in this war they must have money, men and munitions. He would suggest that the Government should recruit Chinese artisans such as fitters and blacksmiths and send them to England to make munitions. To show that he was not behind others in loyalty he would undertake to pay the passage-money to England of 900 men as an experiment to see whether they were useful in munition factories. He hoped the Government would cable home to see whether his suggestion was approved. The High Commissioner promised to send the offer home.

REGISTRATION OF SERVANTS.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION IN BRITISH MALAYA.

In introducing the Domestic Servants Enactment into the Federal Council at Kuala Lumpur, recently the Hon. Mr. Kenion, according to the report in the *Malay Mail*, said the bill was to enable people to get some information as to the antecedents, character and ability of servants, and to put an end to the present haphazard way of engaging them. He pointed out the difficulty of ascertaining whether the servant presenting testimonials was the person named therein, and on the question of the necessity for the bill said that the fact that 800 had written to support it was a remarkable expression of public opinion for these States. He urged that the bill was not an experiment, pointing out that such a law had been in force 40 years in Ceylon and had been passed in the Colony. He held there could be no objection by servants to registration when every European in the country had to register himself for military service. Having explained in some detail the various provisions of the bill, the hon. member held that they must protect their wives and children against the presence in their houses of undesirable persons.

The Acting Resident of Perak seconded the reading. The Hon. Mr. Eu Tong Sen thought benefits to be derived the bill would not compensate for the trouble which registration would give. There was an old saying in Chinese that "a good master will have a good servant." No registration would force a servant to remain with a bad master.

The Hon. Mr. Payne-Gallwey also opposed the bill, seeing great difficulties ahead. He said that the fact that such a bill had been passed in the Colony and not brought into force proved to his mind that the authorities had found it unworkable. As to Ceylon, conditions were different there.

The High Commissioner, Sir A. H. Young, G.C.M.G., protested against the Hon. Mr. Payne-Gallwey's assumption that because the ordinance in the Colony has not been brought into force it had been found unworkable, and explained that this was only so because owing to the outbreak of war it had not been possible to spare for the work the assistant superintendent of police who had been chosen to administer the ordinance. The introducer of the bill was in its favour because it would help the employer. He (the speaker) was in favour of it because he believed it would help the servant even more. If he got his servant in proper form and was a good servant he had nothing to fear. No argument had been given, in his opinion, against the bill. He continued by stating that the bill would not be taken up as a Government measure, and every official member could vote as he pleased. H.B. concluded by asking Mr. Kenion not to ask them to go on with the bill beyond the first reading, as they could not yet spare an officer for the purpose of carrying out the measure.

The Hon. Mr. Kenion agreed to this course, and the bill was read, the reading being agreed to unanimously.

AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

MUNSTERBERG'S EFFORTS.

Professor Münsterberg, of Harvard University, who succeeded Herr Dernburg as chief propagandist for the Kaiser in the United States, begins to find his position intolerable (says the *New York Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph*). This is largely due to the timely publication of a letter seized in transit by the British authorities, which was written to Herr von Jagow, Berlin, detailing his activity in trying to secure American intervention and incidentally mentioning that President Wilson would be "tickled to death" to play the rôle of world's mediator. The letter created a furore in Harvard University, where the Professor teaches psychology, and this was not abated when the writer declared that the meaning of his letter had been falsified by bad translation.

Now there is a movement originating in Boston to ask Harvard University to dismiss the man whose chief prestige here as Germany's Press agent is derived from his official connection with America's greatest university. Münsterberg's latest efforts here have been to prove to Americans that the Tsar is seeking a separate peace with Germany, and that this will be secured next spring, after which there will be an alliance between Germany, Austria, Russia, and finally Japan—an alliance "gravely detrimental to America's well-being."

Münsterberg's Machievellian object, in which he has persisted, despite authoritative denials, is to arouse America to the "dangers of the situation," and further to induce America to head a league of neutral nations to secure peace before it is "too late."

Many Americans are not well-informed regarding world affairs, and do not recognize as you do the rank absurdity of Münsterberg's propaganda, which finds expression here through political articles contributed gratuitously to the Press. Münsterberg's amazing effrontery and impudence have been largely inspired by the patronage he enjoyed from the Kaiser in previous years, and by the rewards he hopes to receive at the end of the war. The recent attempt to convince Americans that England, after the war, would be in alliance with Germany has signally failed, and for that reason he has lately been developing new lines of attack on the Allies. Münsterberg claims to get his information direct from the German Government, which lately reported to him that "the peace movement in England is much stronger than that in Germany."

SIR JACOB SASSOON.

A GREAT PHILANTHROPIST.

In a biographical sketch of Sir Jacob Sassoon, head of the firm, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., merchants and bankers, of India, London, and China, who died in Bombay on October 23rd, *The Daily Telegraph* says:—

Born in 1844, Sir Jacob was a grandson of the David Sassoon of Bombay, who was the first member of the family to gain distinction, and who founded the house in India, the history of which is closely bound up with the growth of commercial Bombay for more than three-quarters of a century. Soon after the death of David Sassoon in 1864 his son Elias, father of Sir Jacob, opened his own firm under the style of E. D. Sassoon & Co. The late baronet was then in China, and he developed the business so successfully that the firm soon had branches in Hongkong and Shanghai, as well as in several of the Treaty Ports of China. In 1880 Sir Jacob returned to India, in which year his father died, leaving his extensive business to his three sons.

As head of the firm—he was the eldest surviving son—his keen business acumen now had full play, and it was not long before branches were opened in London, Manchester, Japan, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, Calcutta, and Karachi. Bombay remained the centre from which all the activities of the firm radiated. Directing its vast potentialities, Sir Jacob bought his first mill in 1880. (This venture was quickly followed by others, and the E. D. Sassoon Mill, the E. D. Sassoon Dye Works, the Jacob Sassoon Mill—the largest in India—and the Rachel Sassoon Mill were opened in rapid succession. He thus became one of the largest millowners in Bombay, and one of the most important employers of labour.)

But it was in the realm of philanthropy that he was best known. Here he followed the noble traditions laid down by his father and grandfather. Among his numerous benefactions was the splendid gift of ten lakhs of rupees (£26,000) for the establishment of a Central Institute of Science in Bombay; and two lakhs (£13,200) for the hospital in Poona which bears his name, and which was built to commemorate the visit to India, as Prince and Princess of Wales, of their Majesties the King and Queen. Then, later, King George and Queen Mary again visited India. Sir Jacob contributed three lakhs of rupees (£19,800) towards the memorial erected to celebrate this historic occasion.

In addition to these munificent gifts he gave £6,500 to Lord Lamington towards establishing a Central Nursing Association, to be associated with Lady Lamington's name.

PRINCIPAL GENEROSITY.

As head of the Jewish community in Bombay, he acted with princely generosity to his co-religionists. He set aside on one occasion two lakhs of rupees (£13,200) as a fund for feeding the poor on Jewish holidays, and for affording relief to the poor. He also endowed with three and a half lakhs of rupees (£23,100) a free school in Bombay, which bears his name, and which imparts primary, secondary, and technical education to about three hundred Jewish boys and girls. This school, which has achieved a very large measure of success, was Sir Jacob's special interest almost to the day of his death, one proof of that interest being provided by a recent gift of a lakh of rupees (£8,000) to form a fund for providing the poor children with midday hot meals. Nor were the spiritual needs of his brethren forgotten, for he built and endowed synagogues in Bombay, Poona, and Hongkong, and made liberal provision for the burial of the dead.

The Sassoons are one of the oldest Jewish families, as well as one of the most distinguished. David Sassoon, the founder of the firm, was born at Bagdad in 1792. His father was a wealthy Mesopotamian merchant, who was for many years State Treasurer to the Turkish Governor of Bagdad, and was known as the "Prince of the Captivity." In 1832 David Sassoon visited Bombay, where, in due course, he established the famous house which bore his name. Branches were established at Calcutta, Shanghai, Canton, and Hong Kong, the business including a monopoly of the opium trade. His sons acted as his agents, and connections were quickly formed in this manner with Yokohama, Nagasaki, and other cities in Japan. The plan, it will be seen, was very similar to that followed by the early Rothschilds, and which was in that case attended by equally fortunate results. (The traditions for philanthropy were formed quite early in the family's history, and soon the Sassoons were regarded as the benefactors of all Jews in Turkey, China, Japan, India, and Persia. In Bombay and Poona splendid synagogues were built and endowed, the sailors' homes at Bombay and Hongkong were generously supported, famine funds found in the firm institutions owed their existence to the founder of the firm, among them being the Mechanics' Institute at Bombay and the Reformatory and Industrial Institution for juvenile offenders.)

Sir Jacob was created a baronet in 1909, with special remainder to his brother, Mr. Edward Elias Sassoon, of 46, Grosvenor-place, W., who now succeeds to the baronetcy. He was born in 1853, and married Leonora, daughter of Mr. Abraham Levy. They have two sons and two daughters. The elder son is a Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and the younger is a captain in the Army Service Corps.

HOLLAND AND U-BOATS.

It is announced that the Dutch Government, replying to the *Times* note regarding submarines, has intimated that in consequence of the uncertainty regarding their status submarines will be regarded as war vessels. The Dutch Government, however, points out that belligerent warships are not allowed to enter or remain in Dutch waters; except on well-defined conditions.

In regard to merchant submarines, the Dutch Government says it will not intern such ships, on the ground that no principle of international law would justify such a course.

THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOSTILE ARTILLERY FIRE.

LONDON, November 25th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—There was hostile artillery in the neighbourhood of Les Boeufs and D'Eaucourt. Our artillery dispersed infantry southward of Puisseux. Five enemy aeroplanes were destroyed, several were driven down damaged, and three of ours are missing.

QUIET.

PARIS, November 25th.

A communiqué states:—Quiet prevails on the whole front. Two German aeroplanes were felled.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY TRENCHES RAIDED.

LONDON, November 24th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—We raided trenches south-east of Grenay, Festubert and Bois Grenier.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WARFARE ON HOSPITAL SHIPS.

"BRAEMAR CASTLE" TORPEDOED.

LONDON, November 24th.

The Admiralty announces that the hospital ship *Braemar Castle*, bound from Salonika to Malta, with wounded soldiers aboard, has been mined or torpedoed in Mykonos Channel, in the Aegean Sea. All on board were saved.

ATHENS, November 25th.

The *Braemar Castle* was torpedoed. [The *Braemar Castle* was a liner of 6,208 tons, and was built in 1893 by Barclay, Kerr & Company, Glasgow. She belonged to the Union Castle Steamship Company, and her port of registry was London.]

HIGH SEAS MURDER.

ANOTHER GERMAN CRIME.

LONDON, November 24th.

The Admiralty reports that it has no further news of the *Rappahannock*, which left for England from Halifax on October 17th, and which was reported from Berlin to have been sunk on November 8th.

Unless the thirty-seven members of the crew have been taken aboard a submarine, or transferred to another vessel, of which there is no indication, there can no longer be any hope of their safety. If the crew were forced to take to the boats far from land in bad weather, Germany has again been guilty of constructive murder on the high seas.

[The *Rappahannock* was a vessel of 3,834 tons and was owned by Messrs. Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd. She was built in 1893 by Messrs. A. Stephens & Sons, at Glasgow. Her length was 370 feet and her breadth 44 feet.]

SWEDISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, November 25th.

The Swedish steamer *Arthur* has been sunk.

GERMANY DENIES TORPEDOING OF "BRITANNIC."

LONDON, November 24th.

The German Admiralty denies that the *Britannic* was submarine.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY CROSSES DANUBE.

LONDON, November 25th.

The German evening communiqué states:—A force of General Mackensen's Army has crossed the Danube at several points.

GENERAL SARRAIL THANKS TROOPS.

LONDON, November 25th.

Reuter's correspondent at the Allied Headquarters in Macedonia reports:—General Sarrail, in thanking the troops, says:—"The Serbians first opened the road, and their sustained efforts permitted the capture of Monastir. The Russian's legendary courage never failed. The British till to-day had performed thankless work on a defensive front. They had not spared their efforts and have fulfilled their rôle with honour. The Italians will always be remembered for their great deeds in the Alps. The French are proud of having been at your head. May the present be the prelude to greater successes."

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY ATTEMPTS LANDING ON THE DANUBE.

LONDON, November 24th.

A Roumanian communiqué reports enemy attempts to embark troops near Zimnita, on the Danube, forty-five miles south of Bucharest.

RETIRING—AND ADVANCING.

LONDON, November 24th.

A Roumanian communiqué states:—In Western Wallachia, we further retired before superior forces. In the Dobruja, we advanced on the whole front, especially in the centre and on the left wing.

RUSSIANS CROSS RIVER KARTAL.

LONDON, November 24th.

A Russian communiqué states:—In the Dobruja, our troops further advanced to the south of their left wing, reaching Lake Tashul, while at places they crossed the River Kartal.

GERMAN VERSION.

A German communiqué states:—In the Dobruja, Bulgarians attacked and drove back the Russians. General von Mackensen's army was likewise engaged at other points.

AUSTRIAN VERSION.

An Austrian communiqué states that vanguard forces, advancing beyond Craiova, reached the Ole River. The enemy is most tenaciously resisting in the Rimnik sector.

GERMANS CAPTURE ORSOVA.

LONDON, November 24th.

A German communiqué states:—We captured Orsova and Turnuseverin.

ALLIES' PROGRESS.

PARIS, November 25th.

A French communiqué states:—Violent enemy counter-attacks on the right bank of the Cerna ended in complete failure. A stubborn struggle continues to the north and east of Monastir, where the Allies progressed, inflicting heavy losses on the Germans and Bulgarians. The Italians, advancing west of Monastir, reached Nizopol, taking prisoners.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AERIAL WARFARE.

PARIS, November 24th.

A communiqué states:—An engagement between three British and several enemy aeroplanes in Lorraine resulted in one enemy machine being brought down. French aviators fought forty engagements on the Somme, bringing down five machines.

Lieut. Gaynemer brought down his 23rd opponent. Two of our squadrons heavily bombed Bruyeres and Griseles respectively, while late last evening four squadrons bombarded blast furnaces and factories at Volkingen, dropping twelve 120-millimetre and twelve 165-millimetre bombs, apparently effectively, returning unharmed.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRALASIAN WOOL.

LONDON, November 25th.

The War Office has announced that an agreement has been reached with the Australian and New Zealand Governments for the purchase of Colonial wool-clips. The details of the scheme show that they will handle this season's production.

ANGLO-FRENCH BILLS.

NEW YORK, November 25th.

Messrs. Morgan, bankers, announce that the British and French Treasuries have authorized the sale of a limited amount of short-term bills payable in dollars, maturing at one to six months, the rate depending on the market at the time of issue, but probably at 3½ and 4½ per cent.

THE GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY.

LONDON, November 25th.

Herr Zimmermann, who has succeeded von Jagow as Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Germany, is credited in Berlin with resolute Bismarckian qualities, differing totally from von Jagow's calm diplomatic methods, and it is a question how the fiery temperament of Herr Zimmermann will suit Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, the Chancellor.

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

ATLANTIC CITY, November 25th.

The Mexican-American Commission have signed a Protocol providing for the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico and the formation of a border patrol by the respective Armies each on their own side within forty days of ratification.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 25th.

Messrs. Montagu's report states that orders were not confined to mintage, and embraced those for general purposes at home and on the Continent, and also for the Indian bazaars. The unfavourable views taken in India caused a "bear" position in the London market which, in view of the statistical position, is not without danger. It is unchallengeable that the condition of the market is sounder than at the time of the spectacular movements in May. Since then the Chinese stock has been greatly reduced and America has been relieved of then accumulations. The Indian currency figures show a declining tendency. Silver often does the unexpected, but the situation is such that further advances are to be expected before the close of the year.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

LONDON, November 25th.

The Court of Appeal has dismissed the appeal of Miran Warud Din. [Owing to the fact that his first marriage with an English woman, though dissolved under Mahomedan law, was still valid under English law, the Registrar had refused Dr. Miran Warud Din a licence for marriage with a second English woman. Dr. Miran Warud Din then secured a rule nisi bringing up the matter for argument on the terms of the rule commanding the Registrar-General to issue a marriage certificate. The Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said a declaration or bill of divorce could not dissolve a marriage contracted in England and it was therefore a lawful impediment to a second marriage. Justice Darling said the adoption of Dr. Miran Warud Din's contention would open the way to polygamy. Justice Bray concurred.]

EARLIER CABLES.

PRAISE FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

LONDON, November 23rd.

Queen Alexandra, escorted by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, received the flag and shield from representatives of the League of Empire, in the presence of a distinguished gathering of Indian Princes and officers who were presented to Her Majesty. The latter graciously accepted the flag and shield and handed them to Sir Pertab Singh, saying:—

"It gives me the greatest pleasure to present you, on behalf of the women and children of the Empire, this shield and flag as a tribute to the brave Indian Army for their brilliant services in this great war. Let me assure you of my constant and great admiration for the splendid Indian Army, which has done such wonderfully gallant deeds all through this trying time, and also my heartfelt appreciation of its never-failing loyalty and devotion, formerly to my beloved husband, and now towards our son."

Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech, dwelt on the loyalty and valour of the Indian Army, and promised to keep the flag and shield till they could find a home for them in India, to bear witness to the great deeds of the Indian Army.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

FINANCIAL POLICIES CONTRASTED.

LONDON, November 24th.

In the course of an interview, Mr. McKinnon Wood, dealing with the financial position, said Britain had followed a policy of openness and Germany largely one of concealment. Dr. Helfferich's last Budget was admittedly a bogus budget, in which the war income and expenditure were not stated. British expenditure had been clearly published, and will probably amount, from the beginning of August, 1915, to the end of March, 1917, to £3,583,000,000, including large advances to the Allies and Dominions, which were repayable after the war.

Mr. McKinnon Wood said the nation had borne the burden with a cheerfulness and good will betokening the stern determination of the whole people. Since the beginning of the war, we raised in taxation £1,011,000,000. Germany, on the contrary, had gambled on the expectation of huge indemnities from conquered enemies. The success of its loans was largely due to paper money which it had itself created. This method can be repeated indefinitely. It was true that Germany had borrowed solely domestically, but the British borrowings in the United States were very small and were intended only to maintain exchange. Foreign exchanges reflect the judgment of the world on the financial positions of Germany and Britain, and when peace comes Germany will have to face enormous difficulties. German financial writers fully recognize this.

TAURUS TUNNEL COMPLETED.

LONDON, November 24th.

A telegram from Sofia states that the tunnel through the Taurus Range is completed.

ARCHDUKE JOSEPH ASSUMES COMMAND.

LONDON, November 24th.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Archduke Joseph has taken over the Emperor Karl's command from Galicia to the Danube.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH'S FAREWELL.

LONDON, November 24th.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says a farewell to the Emperor Francis Joseph's will, obviously written in wartime, thanks the people for their loyalty, and also the Army and Navy, "whose victories gave me joyful pride, and whose unperished misfortunes gave me painful grief."

GERMANY'S REVIVAL OF SLAVERY.

LONDON, November 24th.

Viscount Grey, replying to a protest by the Belgian Government on the subject of the deportations, says the horror and indignation of this revival of slavery are shared by the whole world. He reaffirms that the cardinal object of the Allies is to liberate Belgium from the continual dangers of enemy occupation. (Continued at foot of next column.)

SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

The "Three Castles" Cigarettes



RUSSIAN POLITICS.

A NEW PREMIER APPOINTED.

LONDON, November 24th.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that M. Sturmer, the Premier, has been appointed Grand Chamberlain, and M. Tepoff, Minister of Communications, has been appointed Premier.

There have been strong demonstrations in the Duma in favour of Parliamentary Government, and M. Sturmer was a notable reactionary.

A Ukase adjourns the Duma until December 2nd, owing to the necessity of the Government explaining to Parliament all the impending problems. This necessitates careful consideration.

CZAR CONCURS WITH POPULAR FEELING.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the change in the Russian Premiership demonstrates the Tsar's concurrence in popular feeling for the final crushing of pro-German agitation and the closest union of the Alliance.

GERMANY'S COMPULSION BILL.

GERMANY MUST EXERT HER NATIONAL POWER.

LONDON, November 24th.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the German Secretary of the Interior has introduced to the Main Committee of the Reichstag a Bill providing for auxiliary service from all men of seventeen to sixty years. He said that, besides the millions liable to serve in the Army, millions were liable for other services. This war was not only a war of armies but a war of political economy. Germany must exert to the extreme her national power. The Bill aimed at the mobilisation of labour, of which there was now a positive lack, especially in munitions, and the keeping up of the food supply. Compulsion would only be employed as a last resort; voluntary service was required. Labour must be taken from the less important industries. The Bill must prove to the whole world Germany's determination to fight with all her forces to the uttermost.

General von Groner, Chief of the War Department, pointed out that the exertions of the British Ministry of Munitions necessitated a considerable increase in German munitions. The Bill proposed to add to the Army all hitherto indispensable at home. The whole Bill constituted the completion of a general duty to serve the country without social distinction.

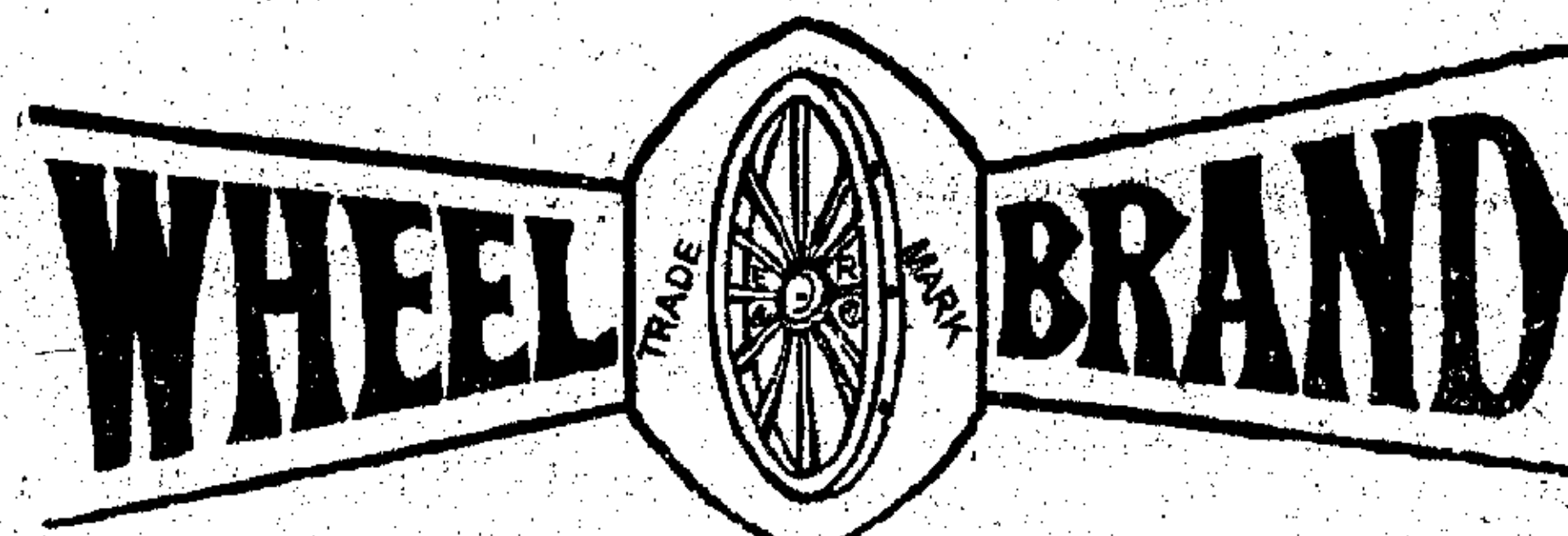
OBITUARIES.

LONDON, November 25th.

The death is announced of Sir Hiram Stevens Maxim, late of the firm of Vickers, Sons & Maxim.

LONDON, November 25th. The death of the Right Hon. Charles Booth, P.C., is announced.

"THE BEST THE BREWERS BREW."



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[1903]

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[1902-3]

NERVE-STORMS.

Lightning is not more erratic than the person who suffers from nerve-storms. Though the victim is often accused of being "bad-tempered" the trouble is really one of health. Bad days usually begin with irritation on rising. Some little upset arouses a cantankerous mood, and once the balance topples all control is lost. Nerve-storms are dangerous; the wear and tear on the nervous system is highly exhausting and debilitating to the digestion and heart; it causes also congestion in the liver and brain; and, indeed, collapse sometimes follows.

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with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison, which defies all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being affected the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation, but do not; try the Grasshopper Treatment; which is a sure and certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Bunions, Snake, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of

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SHANGHAI ... "LUCHOW" ... On 28th Nov. 4 P.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG ... "KAIFONG" ... On 28th Nov. 10 A.M.
AMOI and SHANGHAI ... "TAMUI" ... On 29th Nov. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SHANTUNG" ... On 3rd Dec. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "YINGCHOW" ... On 3rd Dec. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "TEAN" ... On 5th Dec. 4 P.M.

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For SWATOW.

"HAITAN" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... TUESDAY, 28th Nov., at 10 A.M.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 5th Dec., at 10 A.M.

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NANKIN	Dec. 15	Through Steamer	Jan. 17	Jan. 28
NOVARA	Dec. 29	*MOOLTAN	Jan. 28	Feb. 4
SOMALI	Jan. 12	*KASHGAR	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
NYANZA	Jan. 26	Through Steamer	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
MALTA	Feb. 6	*MOREA	Mar. 11	Mar. 18

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NOVARA	MONDAY, 5th December
SOMALI	SUNDAY, 17th December
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MALTA	SUNDAY, 14th January

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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU Capt. R. Shimidzu	18,000	THURSDAY, 28th Dec., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, SAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	TAMBA MARU Capt. Akamatsu	12,500	SATURDAY, 16th Dec., at Noon.
OSAKA, KOBAYASHI and BANGKOK via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	ISHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Jan., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	TANGO MARU Capt. Sogoda	13,500	TUESDAY, 12th Dec., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. K. Takeda	9,600	FRIDAY, 12th Jan., at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ORYLON MARU Capt. B. Tsuda	10,000	TUESDAY, 28th Nov.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOTOMI MARU Capt. Kamada	8,000	FRIDAY, Dec. 1st
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. K. Takeda	9,600	MONDAY, 11th Dec., at 10 A.M.
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TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 19th Dec., Noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 16 knots	THURS., 4th Jan. 10.30 A.M.
KIYO MARU	14,000 — 13 knots	TUES., 9th Jan., Noon.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 17th Jan., Noon.
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	SATUR., 27th Jan., 10.30 A.M.

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MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN ST. ALBANS	6th Dec. 6th Jan.	On 26th Dec. 11 A.M. On 27th Jan. 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO
Agents.

